This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

D 872,513

In Memory of
STEPHEN SPAULDING
1907 – 1925
CLASS of 1927
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Stephen Spaulding Mem.
Lutheran
4-6-61
SS 4673

Drawn by W. G. M. F. Engraved by R. S. M.

VIEW FROM THE MONKS ROCK.

To EDWARD MILWARD ESQ.r In testimony of great kindness and his early and zealous support of this work this Plate is very respectfully inscribed by W. G. Mafs.

Published June 1st 1829 by W. G. Mafs Kensington.

Printed by B. Miller

THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF THE

TOWN AND PORT

OF

HASTINGS.

Illustrated by

A SERIES OF ENGRAVINGS, FROM ORIGINAL DRAWINGS.

BY

W. G. MOSS,

DRAUGHTSMAN

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY W. G. MOSS, KENNINGTON;

AND SOLD BY SIMPKIN AND MARSHALL, STATIONERS'-COURT, LUDGATE-STREET; AND WEST, HASTINGS.

1824.

DA
.H35

LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. LEWIS, FINCH-LANE, CORNHILL.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE

THOMAS, EARL OF CHICHESTER,

BARON PELHAM, F.R.S

POST-MASTER-GENERAL, AND ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONORABLE PRIVY-COUNCIL, &c. &c. &c.

This Work

(BY PERMISSION)

IS MOST RESPECTFULLY AND GRATEFULLY INSCRIBED.

MY LORD,

The permission condescendingly granted me by your Lordship, to inscribe to you the present volume, as well

as the distinguished honor you have conferred on it by your patronage, both for the advantages they have been attended with to myself, personally, and the value and importance they give the Work, demand every expression of my most respectful thanks and gratitude.

There are many reasons which render it peculiarly my duty to dedicate this work to your Lordship. Not to mention my own individual obligations, to whom could it be offered with more propriety, than to a nobleman known and distinguished, as is your Lordship, as a patron of literature and the fine arts? But the subject treated of, gives it still higher claims to your notice and protection. Your Lordship and your ancestors have for centuries been lords of the Hundred of Hastings, and its manors, and are identified with the place, as the most conspicuous and leading characters in every event connected with its localities, and which not only constitute a part of the English Annals, but have been at different times the proud themes and subject of our national glory. I could dwell longer on this head, my Lord, but history has already anticipated my wishes, in a way more worthy than could be any eulogium of mine, of your Lordship and your Noble Family.

That your Lordship may long enjoy the honors you possess, and that have been transmitted to you, undiminished and untainted, through a long line of illustrious ancestry, is the fervent wish of,

My Lord,

(with every sentiment of respect and gratitude)

Your Lordship's most obliged

And very humble servant,

W. G. MOSS.

Kennington,
July, 1824.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS

TO THE

History of Hastings.

HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY
KING GEORGE THE FOURTH.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G. and K.C.B.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G. and F.A.S.

His Grace the DUKE OF BEDFORD, F.A.S.

The Right Honorable the EARL OF CHICHESTER, F.R.S.

The Right Honorable the EARL OF ASHBURNHAM, D.C.L. and F.A.S.

The Right Honorable the EARL SPENCER, K.G. and F.R.S.

The Right Honorable the EARL OF LIVERPOOL, K.G. and F.R.S.

The Right Rev. the late LORD BISHOP OF CHICHESTER.

The Right Honorable LORD SHEFFIELD, F.R.S. and F.A.S.

The Right Honorable LORD ARUNDEL.

Sir WILLIAM ASHBURNHAM, Bart.

Sir CHARLES MERRICK BURRELL, Bart. M.P.

Sir RICHARD COLT HOARE, Bart. F.R.S. and F.A.S.

Sir JAMES BLAND LAMB, Bart.

Sir F. BAKER, Bart. F.R.S. and F.A.S.

The Honorable W. H. J. SCOTT, M.P.

JAMES DAWKINS, Esq. M.P. F.R.S. and F.A.S.

WALTER BURRELL, Esq. M.P.

E. I. CURTEIS, Esq. M.P.

GEORGE WATSON TAYLOR, Esq. M.P.

T. P. COURTENAY, Esq. M.P.

The CORPORATION OF HASTINGS.

A.

ABSALOM, P. Esq. Lyon's Inn.
ADDERLEY, THOMAS, Esq. 77, Great Surry-street.
AMOORE, Mr. Hastings.
ASH, the Rev. JOHN GEORGE, Ditto.
ASKEW, WILLIAM, Esq. Ditto.
AUSTIN, Mr. Stamford Hill.

B.

BAKER, Mr. Hastings.
BALL, J. H. Esq. Herne Hill, Camberwell.
BALLARD, H. Esq. Hastings.
BARLING, Mr. Ditto.
BARNES, Mr. A. London-street, Fenchurch-street.
BARRY, Mr. Marine Library, Hastings.
BARTON, THOMAS, Esq. Battle.
BATTY, ROBERT, Esq. M. D. Fairlight Lodge, Hastings.
BEAUMONT, Miss, Theatre Royal, Covent-garden.
BIGNELL, Mr. 34, Green-street, Bethnal Green.
BIRD, Mr. Cannon-street.
BOSSOM, Mr. Hastings.
BOAKENHAM, Mr. Hackney-road.
BREEDS, WILLIAM, Esq. Hastings.
BREEDS, BOYKETT, Esq. Ditto.
BREWER, Mr. N. Duke-street, Manchester square.
BRISCOE, WASTEL, Esq. Hastings.
BROWN, JAMES, Esq. Crown-row, Mile End.
BRYANT, J. Esq. Hastings.
BURROWES, Mr. Camberwell.

C.

CADMAN, CHARLES, Esq. Finsbury-square.
CALEY, JOHN, Esq. F. A. S. Gray's Inn.
CAMAC, WILLIAM, Esq. Hastings.
CARDALE, WILLIAM, Esq. Hollington Lodge, Battle.
CHATTING, Miss, Wandsworth.
CLEVELAND, Mr. T. D. Hastings.
COLLINGWOOD, GEORGE, Esq. Ditto.
COMER, T. Esq. Theatre Royal Drury-lane.
COMER, Miss, Bath.
COOKE, HARRY, Esq. Palace Yard.
COOKES, Mr. Woodstock-street, Bond-street.
CROUCH, C. S. Esq. late Mayor of Hastings.

E.

EMERY, Mr. T. R. Castle Hotel, Hastings.
ENTWISTLE, H. Esq. Seven Oaks, Kent.

F.

FAGG, MATTHEW, Esq. Hastings.
FARNCOMB, THOMAS, Esq. Ditto.
FAULKNER, GEORGE, Esq. New Kent Road.
FENNER, Mr. Tunbridge Wells.
FLETCHER, J. H. Esq. York.
FREELING, F. Esq. F. A. S. General Post-office.
FREELING, G. H. Esq. Ditto.
FURRANCE, Mrs. Old-street, London.

G.

GILL, D. Esq. Customs, Hastings.
GOODALL, Mr. Camden Town.
GORHAM, the Rev. G. C. Clapham, Surry.
GRAHAM, Mr. George-street, Westminster.
GRAY, Mrs. FRANCES, Hastings.
GREEN, WILLIAM, Esq. Audit-office, Somerset-place.
GREEN, EDWARD, Esq. Camberwell.
GREENWAY, Mrs. Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.

H.

HAY, Major RICHARD, Rye.
HEARN, W. S. Esq. Lucas-street, Commercial-road.
HEATHCOTE, JOHN, Esq. Charles-street, Berkeley-sq.
HEATHCOTE, ROBERT BOATHLEY, Esq. Ditto.
HEDGES, H. Esq. Hayes, Middlesex.
HODGSON and Co. Newgate-street, London.
HOGGART, C. L. Esq. London.
HOLBROOKE, FREDERICK, Esq. F. A. S. Nottingham-place, Mary-le-bone.
HOLMES, the Rev. JOHN, Gawdy Hall, Norfolk.
HULKES, JAMES, Esq. Tovil-place, Maidstone.

I.

INSKIPP, Mr. J. Hastings.
JENNINGS, Mr. Bookseller, Poultry.
JOHNSON, SAMUEL, Esq. Kent-road.
JONES, the Hon. Mrs. Government House, Hastings.

K.

KAY, ROBERT, Esq. Pelham Place, Hastings.
KAPPEN, WILLIAM, Esq. Somerset-house.
KAY, JOSEPH, Esq. Architect, Greenwich Hospital.
KEY, Mr. WILLIAM, Southwark.

L.

LAMB, the Rev. GEORGE AUGUSTUS, D.D. Rye.
LAMBERT, JAMES, Esq. F.A.S. Bedford-row.
LARDNER, J. H. Esq. Rye.
LAYTON, Mr. JAMES, Newington, Surry.
LESTER, Mrs. Camberwell.
LEWIS, Mr. WILLIAM, 21, Finch-lane, Cornhill.
LILLEY, SAMUEL, Esq. Peckham, Surry.

M.

MAJOR, Mr. Bookseller, Fleet-street.
MANNINGTON, JOHN, Esq. Hastings.
MANNINGTON, THOMAS, Esq. Ditto.
MARKLAND, Mrs. J. H.
MILLER, Mr. Commercial-road, Surry.
MILWARD, EDWARD, Esq. Mayor of Hastings.
MILWARD, Mrs. Hastings.
MILWARD, Miss, Ditto.
MILWARD, Miss F. Ditto.
MINNEY, Mr. J. Lark-Hall, Clapham.
MONTGOMERY, Lady, Beauport.
MOSS, Mr. H. Camberwell.
MYTTON, Miss, Shipton Hall, Salop.

N.

NEWMAN, H. Esq. Gloucester-place, Walworth.
NEWNHAM, the Rev. F. Hastings.
NEWNHAM, Mrs. Ditto.
NICHOLLS, JOHN, Esq. F.A.S. Highbury-place.
NICHOLLS, T. B. Esq. F.A.S. Parliament-street.
NORTH, FREDERICK, Esq. Hastings.

O.

OFFLEY, W. Esq. Hastings.

P.

PARKER, T. H. Esq. Park Hall, Staffordshire.
POWELL, Mr. P. M. Hastings Library.
PROCTOR, N. Esq. Rye.

R.

RANSOM, Mr. W. Hastings.
RICHARDS, Miss C. Ditto.
ROBERTS, WILLIAM, Esq. Beach Field, Bromley.
ROBINS & SONS, Messrs. Tooley-street, Southwark.
RUTTER, Mr. JOHN, Bookseller, Shaftesbury.

S.

SARGENT, Mr. Hastings.
SATTERLEY, WILLIAM, Esq. Marine Parade, Ditto.
SAYER, EDWARD, Esq. Ditto.
SCRIVENS, WILLIAM, Esq. Ditto.
SEARLES, ROBERT, Esq. Kent-road.
SHADWELL, WILLIAM LUCAS, Esq. Hastings.
SHAKESPEAR, the Rev. ARTHUR WILLIAM, Guestling.
SHORTER, JOHN G. Esq. Hastings.
SHORTER, Mr. J. G. Jun. Ditto.
SLATER, MATTHEW, Esq. Tooting, Surry.
SMITH, Mr. JOHN, Hastings.
STENT, WILLIAM, Esq. Tillington, Sussex.
STEWART, G. W. J. Esq. Audit-office, Somerset-place.
STILEMAN, RICHARD, Esq. Friars, Winchelsea.
STONESTREET, the Rev. G. G. Hastings.
STOW, DANIEL, Esq. Dulwich.
SUMMURSUM, Miss, Grove-House, Highgate.

T.

TAYLOR, GEORGE, Esq. Hastings.
THOMPSON, Miss, Ditto.
THORPE, WILLIAM, Esq. Ditto.
TOMPSETT, JOHN, Esq. Town-Clerk of Ditto.
TOTTY, the Rev. HUGH, D. D. Etchingham.
TYRRELL, JOHN, Esq. Lincoln's Inn.

V.

VANDERGUTCH, B. Esq. Gower-street.
VANDES, Le Comte de, Lower Brook-street.

W.

WALLIS, Mr. R. Holloway.
WARD, Mr. H. N. Ridge, near Hastings.
WATMORE, ROBERT, Esq. Lambeth.
WATSON, W. Esq. Highgate.
WATTS, Robert, Esq. Hampstead.
WEST, Mr. G. Post-Office, Hastings.
WESTON, Mr. Ditto.
WHITE, Mr. Hackney-road.
WHITEAR, the Rev. WILLIAM, Starston, Norfolk.
WILKINSON, Mr. Castle-street, Holborn.
WILLIAMS, Mr. H. N. Hastings.
WOODCOCK, BROOK, Esq. Walworth.

PREFACE.

The study of history has ever been considered, among enlightened nations, as constituting an essential part of the education of the higher orders, and a necessary appendage to the acquirements of the scholar and the gentleman. It is, as an elegant writer has observed, "Philosophy teaching wisdom by example;" the groundwork of all that is lofty in sentiment and noble in human action; at once an antidote to vice, and the mirror and incitement to virtue. The observations, which apply generally to the transactions of men and of countries, apply no less forcibly to the study of local history and antiquities, which grow, as it were, out of them; whence, the learned editor of Leland's Collectanea, speaking of the English nation, says, "the study of our national antiquities is a subject so noble in itself, and of such extraordinary use and advantage, that it may and ought to be thought strange that it has not been more cultivated and encouraged;" and adds, that the Greeks and Romans looked upon those amongst them as the best scholars, who were versed in their own antiquities.

Impelled by these considerations, I have been induced to attempt the publication of the present work; the design and execution of which arose out of some occasional visits I made to Hastings a few years since, on account of ill health. The town, and its neighbourhood, appeared to me to be rich and fruitful in sources of historical and antiquarian interest and inquiry; whilst the memorable actions of former days, of which it had been the scene, seemed to give a sort of classic importance to its ground. Its ruined castle and venerable churches, together with the beau-

tiful and picturesque scenery around it, all presented subjects well deserving both of historical and graphic description, though, heretofore, for the most part, unnoticed and untouched. For the little that has appeared respecting a place so worthy of notice, may be said to have been given in the short and trivial mention made of it in "GUIDES;" which not only want the consequence of regular connected histories, but are materially deficient in embellishment, both as regards the choice of subjects and fidelity of representation.

The GUIDES to watering-places are, in general, trifling. They neither contain, nor indeed are expected to contain, any thing beyond subjects of mere fashionable or domestic information, such as rides, walks, libraries, public exhibitions, and amusements, with other minor details; which, though unquestionably pleasing as well as useful to the visitants, are still in themselves, as to subject, insignificant and uninteresting. From this remark, it is but justice to except the work, called "The GUIDE to HASTINGS," published a few years since; which possesses, in style, matter, and arrangement, every claim to be regarded as of a superior order to the generality of these productions.

To supply the want of authentic and correct views, with a slight descriptive account, was all I originally intended; but finding, on issuing a prospectus, my design highly supported, I was induced, from a grateful sense of such patronage, to make the work as complete as possible, though, in doing so, I have very materially augmented my expences, particularly in giving six plates more than mentioned in the first prospectus, without making any additional charge; and in this, and other points respecting the execution of the work, have spared neither pains nor expence to render it as worthy of my subscribers as their encouragement of me deserves.

In the manner of arranging and classifying the different portions of the history, it appeared the best mode of rendering the several subjects mentioned, perspicuous, was to treat of them separately. In doing this, it is hoped what is recorded will be found free from

all anachronisms. This it has been my particular study to avoid, convinced that a strict adherence to chronological order is as essential to the composition of history, as, according to the rules of criticism, is the preservation of the unities to the Drama.

Both in the above, as well as the descriptive parts of the volume, the materials have been drawn from the first and most authentic sources, both printed and manuscript; the communications respecting which, are acknowledged in the notes. How far the task, which has fallen to my lot, has been executed successfully, my friends and the public will determine. It was my wish that the peculiar feeling of the artist should in this, as in the embellishments, constitute a predominant feature of the work, but, being prevented from entirely superintending it myself, by my engagements, I was obliged to avail myself of assistance. This has been chearfully rendered me by my friends; and it here becomes a duty incumbent on me to avail myself of the grateful pleasure of expressing the obligations I owe to them on this account.

For access to the archives and records of HASTINGS, I am highly indebted to the liberality of its worthy and respectable MAYOR and CORPORATION.

To the following gentlemen individually, I beg leave also to return my grateful acknowledgments.—To EDWARD MILWARD, Esq. WILLIAM LUCAS SHADWELL, and JOHN GEORGE SHORTER, Esquires, for many valuable hints and communications, as well as for the most friendly attention to me, personally.

To FRANCIS FREELING, Esq. F.A.S., JOHN CALEY, Esq. F.A.S. and F.R.S., FRDEDERICK HOLBROOKE, Esq. F.A.S., and JOSEPH KAY, Esq., I have to return my best thanks, for the polite and friendly attention to the interests of the work, as well as of several valuable communications and suggestions. Nor, in this place, must I forget to mention, with gratitude, though now no more, the late highly respected and venerable BISHOP OF CHICHESTER, whose polite and amiable condescension in furnishing me with information on points connected with the free chapel, and the

priory of HASTINGS; as well as the anxiety he manifested to favour and promote the interests of the work, will ever live in my remembrance. My feelings would prompt me to speak in praise of this most excellent prelate, as well as refined scholar and gentleman; but the amiability of his character is too well known to need my eulogium.

In acknowledging the receipt of information and assistance, I have to return my thanks for the indefatigable labours of EDWARD GREEN, Esq., who has throughout the progress of the work rendered me the most important aid, not only by attending the different libraries to make researches, but in visiting the town of HASTINGS itself, as well as correcting the sheets for the press; and without whose kind coadjutorship I should, probably, never have undertaken the task. On all these accounts I feel it but an act of duty thus publicly to return my sincerest thanks to him, as well as generally, for the friendly regard he has uniformly taken in the interest and success of the work.

To the royal and noble personages, and the numerous friends, who have honoured this volume by their names and patronage, I beg leave, in an especial manner, to offer my tribute of respectful gratitude; for it is to their kind encouragement and protection of it, that I am, in a very principal degree, indebted for its publication.

In conclusion.—Whilst aware that I ought rather to deprecate the severity of criticism, than court and expect its praise, I cherish the humble hope that the work will not, in its details, be found wholly destitute of *local* interest, at least, however it may be defective in the manner of narrating them. The graces of language and composition have not been within my reach, nor have I aimed at affecting them. Historical detail wants but little of the ornaments and embellishments of fancy. I have been solely solicitous of sending forth my book as clear and perspicuous as possible, conceiving that style of writing to be the best, which is the simplest and the most generally intelligible.

Kennington, July 1824.

THE

History and Antiquities

OF THE

TOWN AND PORT

OF

HASTINGS,

SUSSEX.

PLAN
OF THE
Town and Port
OF
HASTINGS.
the Turnpike
L L
Croft Lane
Croft
Custom House
High Street
Stream
The Bourne
All Saints Street
All Saints Church
The Tackle Way
E A S T H I L L
Eastwell

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF THE

Town and Port

OF

HASTINGS.

CHAPTER I.

EVERY enquiry concerning *Hastings* and its vicinity, as connected with the history and antiquities of the island, must be alike interesting to the historian, the antiquary, and the man of letters. It has claims to peculiar notice as the scene of that memorable contest, which changed the destinies, as it were, of the nation, by annihilating the Saxon dynasty, and substituting that of the Norman in its stead. How far in the progress of society, and the course of human actions and events, such change may have operated immediately or remotely on the national interests of the country, and the habits and genius of the people, by deteriorating or improving its laws, by retarding the progress of civilization, or by advancing it, are questions more fitted for the politician and the moral philosopher to consider and decide upon.

In a topographical work of this kind, it may be deemed to be a more clear and lucid arrangement of its subject to divide and classify it under the three *historical* heads of

civil, military, and *ecclesiastical*, and to treat of each of these, separately and distinctly.

From the earliest records of the island, previous to its conquest by the Romans, there is sufficient to prove the antiquity of its existence, and to shew that some parts of the coast held a sort of commercial intercourse, at a very remote period, with distant nations. The very etymology of the island itself is traced, by some authorities, to the *tin* which some parts of it contained, and which is said to have formed an important branch of its barter and traffic with the *Phœnicians*. The same spirit of commerce might have extended from the extremity of the western to that of the eastern shores of the island, bringing with it those first seeds and sources of civilization among the more barbarous, from their intercourse with more polished nations. May we not infer this of the very part of our island we are speaking of, and suppose, that the manners and habits of the men of *Kent* and *Sussex* gave them, from these causes, a superiority to others of the Aborigines of *Britain?* In the Commentaries of *Cæsar*, the inhabitants of this part of the coast are highly panegyrized by the pen of that elegant historian, to which the following very classical allusion is made by our *Shakspeare*, in a passage, in one of his finest historical plays, where he says

> "*Kent*, in the Commentaries *Cæsar* writ,
> Is term'd the *civil'st* place of all this isle;
> Sweet is the country, because full of riches,
> The people liberal, valiant, active, wealthy."

The inhabitants of this so contiguous part of the *Sussex* coast, have a fair claim to be considered as included in the eulogium. We may be here furnished with a clue to guide us through the dark regions and uncertainties of conjecture, as to the primitive manners, habits, and genius of these Aborigines of our isle, and thereby trace by what progressive steps, and from what causes, the *Havens*, since termed *Cinque Ports*, have improved and first risen to local and national importance. Their consequence as *commercial* ports is, however, at this time trifling, falling far short of what it must have been some centuries ago, and eclipsed as it

now is by so many others, which, in those remoter periods, were themselves comparatively insignificant, if not unknown.

Hastings, the principal of the *Cinque Ports*, is the chief town of the rape which takes its name from it. It is situated upon the sea-coast, near the eastern extremity of *Sussex*, in 50° 34′ N. Lat. and 0° 37′ E. Long.; distant from London sixty-four miles.

This rape lies on the east side of the county, encompassed on the east and south by the sea; is bounded by the rape of *Pevensey* on the west, and by the county of *Kent* to the north. It contains thirteen hundreds, comprising together forty sub-divisions, or parishes. The names of the hundreds are as follow; viz.: *Goldspur*, *Staple*, *Shoyswell*, *Henhurst*, *Hawksborough*, *Netherfield*, *Foxearle*, *Battel*, *Baldslow*, *Gostrow*, *Nenfield*, *Guestling*, and *Bexhill*.

The word *Rape*, according to respectable authorities on the subject, is a corruption of the Latin word *ripa*, a bank or shore, and is a term peculiar to the county of *Sussex*. Its application here, if this etymology be correct, may be deemed perfectly just and appropriate, from the contiguity of the lands it comprises to the sea-shore, and to which the inhabitants of the different parts of it would naturally assign the additional denominations of the different places where they applied it. Thus, the ports or harbours of *Chichester*, *Arundel*, *Bramber*, *Lewes*, *Pevensey*, and *Hastings*, have severally given names to their respective shores or rapes; and the names became extended to so much of the inland county as lay within each shore.

The whole of the rape (1) of *Hastings*, with the manor, was held by the earls of *Eu*, a Norman family, descended from a natural son of Richard Duke of *Normandy*. *Robert*, the first earl, to whom it was given, was one of the Conqueror's chief counsellors, and had many other large estates, settled on him by William.

In the year 1069, A. R. 3d of William I., *Humphrey de Tilleul* was governor of *Hastings;* but, on his refusing to stay in England, when the king stood in most need of his

(1) Burrell MSS. in the British Museum.

services, that prince so much resented his conduct, as to confiscate his estate; nor could he be prevailed with to restore the lost honors to his heirs. Yet, it appears, from the same notice,(1) that "*Robert de Roclint, son of Humphrey de Tilleul,* one of the sons of *Anfrid* the *Dane,* was governor of the fortress the Conqueror erected at Hastings."

These possessions appear to have continued in the family of the Earls of *Eu,* until the 29th of Henry III., when *William* of *Eu,* adhering to the King of France,(2) they became forfeited to the crown, and were given by *Henry* to his son *Edward* I.

The antiquity of *Hastings* is traced, by various authorities, to a very remote period. The county of Sussex, it is said, belonged to the principality of *Regni;* and, during the *Roman* government, was included in their province of *Britannia Prima.* From its contiguity to the part of *Kent* where *Julius Cæsar* first landed, in his invasion of *Britain,* it must, we may presume, have been among the first parts of his conquests in the island. Its boundaries were extensive; to the south extending to the channel, and northward to the Thames and Severn. The Roman name of *Hastings* is stated, by the Editor of Mag. Brit. page 498, to have been *Anderida;* but from what authority it does not appear.

Hastings, called by the Saxons *Hastinga,* derives its *etymology,* according to Camden, of high authority in matter of antiquarian research and enquiry, from a Danish pirate of the name of *Hasting,* who, it is stated, built small fortresses at the points where he landed for plunder. This pirate seems to have carried his predatory excursions to the coasts of *Essex* and *Kent,* where he is stated to have built also several small fortresses.

Its antiquity may be likewise inferred from its having been a place of importance as far back as in the *Saxon Heptarchy,* when *Sussex* belonged to the kingdom of the *South Saxons,* and was established, as such, A. D. 491. In the 31st of the reign of *Offa,* A. D. 792, *Berodaldus,* one of

(1) Burrell MSS. (2) Ibid.

W. TERRA ECCLE FISCANNENS. ~~In Glorecestrescire~~

ABBAS de Fiscanno ten' de rege ~~Radulfus~~ 7 de rege E. tenuit. 7 tc se defend. p. xx. hid. modo p. xvii. hid 7 dimid. Tra. e. xxxv. car.
In dmio e una car 7 c. milli uil mun hom xl iii. car
Ibi. v. eccle reddentes. lx m solid. Ibi. c. salme de. viij. lib 7 xv solid. 7 vii. ac pu 7 silua. ii. porc de pasnagio.
In ipso an. e nouu burg. 7 ibi. lx iii burgses reddentes viii. lib ii. solid min. In hastingel. iii. burgses 7 xiiij. bord reddt. lx iii. sol.
De isto an ten Robt de hastingel. ii hid 7 dimid de abbe. 7 Iverolf dimid hid. Ipsi hom. iii. milites iii. cot. 7 ii. car.
Tocti an T.R.E. ualeb. xxx. lib Modo l. lib dnm abbis. Hominu u. xl. iii. sol.

.18

~~In Bexelei hund~~

~~Bexelei ten~~ Otbn de comite. T.R.E. tenuit eps Alricus qa. e de episcopatu. 7 post tenuit. donec rex. W. dedit comiti castellaria de hastingel. T.R.E 7 m se defend p. xx. hid. Tra. e xxvi. car.

his generals, gave to the monastery of *St. Dionysius*, a part of his possessions in *Sussex*, viz. *Hastings* and *Pevensey*, with their *marshes*, for the service and support of its establishment. It would appear to have advanced progressively to increased national consequence, through a period of upwards of 500 years, since we find that, in A. D. 924, it had a *mint* established in it during the reign of *Athelstan*.

This monarch is stated to have been the first of the Anglo-Saxon kings who instituted laws for the regulation of the coinage. It appears from these, that, shortly after his accession to the crown, he founded royal mints at various cities and towns in his kingdom, among which are mentioned, *Chichester, Lewes, and Hastings;* and that, among the warders, or moneyers, as they were then termed, ordained for the several mints he then established, one was assigned to *Chichester*, two to *Lewes*, and one to *Hastings*. It is, however, observed, that no specimens of the coinage of any of these, as of many of the other cities and towns, have hitherto been discovered.(1)

Hastings is but slightly mentioned in *Domesday Book*.(2) It seems to have been closely connected with a place called

(1) "Ruding on coins."

(2) *Domesday Book*, one of the most ancient and memorable records is the register, from which judgment was to be given upon the value, tenure, and services of land therein described. It appears to have been known by various other names; such as *Rotulas Wintoniæ*, *Scriptura Thesauri Regis*, *Liber de Wintonia* and *Liber Regis*.

The exact time of *William I.* undertaking the survey is differently stated by historians. But it would appear it was at a time subsequent to the total reduction of the island to his authority, and is supposed to have been completed about 1086.

William was acquainted by this with an exact knowledge of the property of the crown by the forfeitures of the lands of the *English nobility* who fell at the battle of *Hastings;* and was thus enabled to remunerate his *Norman* followers by the grants of their immense confiscated possessions.

What time this record was removed from Winchester to Westminster does not appear. It was deposited among the valuable records in the Chapter-house in 1696, where it now remains, under the custody of John Caley, Esq.; through whose kind permission I have been enabled to give an exact Fac Simile.—*See the annexed plate.*

Rameslie, but no such place in the neighbourhood, at least, is now in existence. The account of *Rameslie* and *Hastings* is, when translated, thus:

" SUSSEX.
In Ghestelinges Hundred,
Land of the Church of Fiscamp.

The Abbot of Fiscamp holds of the King, Rameslie, and of the King, and he held it of King Edward, and then it was taxed at 20 hides, now at 17 hides and a-half. The land is 35 carucates. In demesne there is one carucate, and 100 villanes save one have 43 carucates. There are there five churches, rendering 64 shillings. There are there 100 salt-pits 8*l.* 15*s.* and seven acres of meadow, and wood for the pannage of two hogs. In the same manor there is a new borough, and there are there 64 burgesses rendering 8*l.* save two shillings. In Hastinges four burgesses and 14 bordarers render 64 shillings.

Of this manor Robert de Hastinges holds two hides and a half of the abbot, and Herolf have a hide. They have four villanes and four cottarers and two carucates. The whole manor in the time of King Edward was worth 34*l.* now 50*l.* the lordship of the abbot and of the men 44*s.*

Land of the Earl of Ois.
In Bexelei Hundred.

Osbern holds Bexelei of the Earl. In the time of King Edward. Bishop Alric for it is of the Bishoprick, and he afterwards held it until King William gave to the Earl the Castlery of Hastinges. In the time of King Edward and now it is taxed at 20 hides. The land is 26 carucates."

One of the most prominent and important objects, connected with the *Civil History of Hastings*, its laws and municipal policy and regulations, is the *Cinque Ports*. Of their first origin and establishment there are no certain accounts. *Lord Coke* states the incorporation of three of these to have existed prior to the conquest; that it was confirmed by the Conqueror, and that he added and included

two others, of which *Hastings* was one, in the charter. From this period, it would appear, that *Hastings* obtained its priority and ascendancy over the rest; and it is conjectured, by some historians, that it owed this distinction and pre-eminence to the special favor of *William*, probably as being the town nearest to the place where he landed, and as giving name to his battle there, and the victory which placed him and his successors on the English throne. At this time, indeed, it seems to have been of note, as affirmed by *Lord Coke*, in his Institutes, as well as from tradition, having *then* been fortified with a castle, which, as well as the barony, was given to *John de Britannia*, by the *Conqueror*.

The records, charters, and proceedings of the *Cinque Ports* are kept at *New Romney*, in a book called the *Black Book*, access to which is somewhat difficult. From this, *Jeake* drew his materials for his very elaborate and valuable History of the *Cinque Ports*, written in the early part of the last century, a very scarce tract at this time, and rarely, indeed, now to be met with. (1)

The meaning of their appellation is sufficiently indicated by the word *cinque*, as the number of ports or harbours comprised in their charter. These are *Hastings*, *Sandwich*, *Dover*, *New Romney*, and *Hythe*, to which have been subsequently annexed the two ancient towns of *Winchelsea* and *Rye*, now incorporated with them, with the enjoyment of the same privileges and immunities.

Little is now known of *Hastings* as to its earliest origin, and as little nearly of the old Saxon town which existed subsequently; the *latter* having been for ages buried in the deep, with scarcely a remaining trace or vestige of its existence. *Jeake*, in speaking of the first enfranchisement of *Hastings*, says, "Whether *this* or the *old town of* "*Hastings* be that which was first enfranchised and incorpo-"rated with the other ports, I leave as yet uncertain." And the Rev. Mr. Clarke, in his extracts from, and observations

(1) To the kindness of Edward Milward, Esq. of Hastings, I am indebted for having seen it, and for the favour of extracting from it those sources of information it seems exclusively to supply on this subject.

on, the Charter of the *Cinque Ports*, states the old town of *Hastings* to have been a great deal to the south of the present town; from the encroachments of the sea on the Sussex coast, it doubtless shared the same fate with other neighbouring towns on the coast, by being swallowed up and buried in the sea.

The first period of the enfranchisement of the *Cinque Ports* was in the reign of *Edward the Confessor*. *Henry I.* confirmed to them all the mercantile privileges of buying and selling every description of merchandise, without the intervention of custom, as conceded to them (as the charter states,) (1) by his father and predecessor *William Rufus*. They were still further confirmed and extended by *Edward I.*, in consequence of the great services rendered to his kingdom by their fleets and armies. This charter gave them privileges beyond those enjoyed even by the *City of London*, by allowing them a free traffic, in every species of merchandise, not only exempted from the payment of all duties, but, also, from the agency of brokers; a privilege which the *Capital* itself did not possess until nearly a century afterwards.

The services which the barons of the *Cinque Ports* acknowledged to the king, were to have jointly, at a summons of forty days, fifty-seven ships ready, and furnished for fifteen days at their own cost; the expences of a longer period to be disbursed by the crown. Out of this number of ships, the quota to be found by *Hastings*, and its subordinate members, was twenty-one; viz. *Hastings* three, *Winchelsea* ten, *Rye* five, *Seaford* and *Pevensey* one, *Bulverheath* and *Petit Hiam* one, and *Hidney*, *Grange*, and *Beakesbourn* one, forming, inclusively, the required number of twenty-one.

The following copy of the original summons issued by Edward I. to the Ports, will more particularly exemplify the nature and extent of their services, and may not be wholly uninteresting to those who are fond of the perusal of these ancient records.

"*Edward*, by the Grace of GOD, &c., greeting. We have seen a certain Certificate before us, into the Chancery

(1) Burrell MSS.

by the Treasurer, the Barons of our Exchequer, at our Command late sent, specifying the Royal Services yearly due from the *Cinque Ports*, with their Members, if need be, among other things, in these words: The Rolls and Remembrances of the Exchequer, being searched, by pretext of the *King's* writ to this schedule fixed together, it is found in the Red Book, remaining in the said Exchequer, so to be contained: The *Cinque Ports* and their *Members*, with the services to the *King* due from the *Ports* aforesaid, yearly, when need shall be. Be it remembered, that in the eighth of St. Hilary, in the 31 yeare of the reigne of *King Edward*, Son of *Henry*, *Stephen De Pencester*, then Constable of *Dover Castle*, and Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, being in the Exchequer upon his accompt of his Bayliwick aforesaid, before *Sir William de March*, then Treasurer of the Exchequer, and the Barons of the same, and to him the said *Stephen* fully allowed of the *Cinque Ports*, viz. which were the *Ports;* and which their *Members*, and what services the said *Ports* owe to the *King*, and how, and in what manner the said *Stephen* did certify the aforesaid Treasurer and Barons of the premises, in this wise: *Sussex* and *Kent*, *Hastings* is an head Port, whose *Members* are, viz. *Winchelsea*, *Rye*, the Lowey of *Pevensey*, and *Bulvarhithe*, in the County of *Sussex*, *Beaksborne* and *Grenocle*, in the County of *Kent;* which *Port*, with its *Members* aforesaid, ought to find, at the summons of the *King*, twenty and one ships, and in every ship there ought to be twenty and one men, strong, apt, well armed, and prepared for the services of the *King;* so that the Summons thereof be made of the part of the King 40 days before: And when the said Ships and Men in them being, shall come to that Place to which they were summoned, they shall tarry there in the service of our Lord the *King* by 15 daies, at their own Costs; and if the *King* shall need their services after the aforesaid 15 daies, or will them there longer to tarry, the ships, with the Men in them, being in the service of the *King*, shall be abiding at the Costs of the King, as long as it shall please the *King*, viz.

the *Master* shall take *six Pence per day*, and the *Constable six Pence per day, and every one of the others* shall take *three Pence per day.*

"*Kent; Romney*, the Head Port, *Old Romney* and *Lydde, Members* of the same, which *Port*, with its Members, shall find to the *King*, Five Ships in form aforesaid. The Port of *Hithe* ought to find to the *King* Five Ships in Form aforesaid. *Dover* is an Head Port; whose *Members* are, viz. *Feversham, Folkestone*, and *Margate*, and this Port, with its Members aforesaid, ought to find Twenty and one Ships in Form aforesaid. *Sandwich* is an Head Port; whose *Members* are *Fordwich, Stonor*, and *Sarre*, which Port, with its Members, ought to find to the *King* Five Ships in Form aforesaid. The Sum of the Service of the *Cinque Ports*, 57 Ships. And as to the Service in the Coronation, &c., it is contained in the same Booke thus: In the 20 yeare of *King Henry*, the Son of *King John, Queen Elianor*, the daughter of *Hugh, Earl of Provence*, being crowned at *West*. on Sunday before the purification of the blessed Marie, among other things it is found thus: And a Cloth foure square of purple Silke by foure Staves Silvered over, borne up with Foure little Bells silver and gilt, over the *King*, going whither he would, did the *Barons* of the *Cinque Ports* assigned beare; at every Staffe Foure, according to the diversity of the *Ports*, lest Port should seeme to be preferred to Port. Likewise the same, a Silke Cloth over the *Queene* going after the *King*; which said Clothes they did claime to be theirs of Right and obtained them in Court, although the *Marquesses* of the *Marches* of *Wales*, viz. *John Fitz Alan, Ralfe De Mortimer, John De Monemne*, and *Walter De Clifford*, in the name of the *Marquissate*, said it to be the right of the *Marquissate*, to find and bear those Staves, it was reputed in a sort frivolous, and the *Barons* of the *Cinque Ports* did affirm their Right of sitting at the *King's* Table the same day, at the right hand of our Lord the *King*, and so they sate. It is found also, in a certain Foure Square Booke at the Exchequer in the 31 yeare of the said *King Edward*,

Sonne of *Henry*. And the aforesaid *Stephen De Pencester*, of the services which the aforesaid *Cinque Ports* owe to the *King* thus:

"These are the services which the *Barons* of the *Cinque Ports* owe to our Lord the *King* from yeare to yeare by Sea, if need be; that is to wit, the Towne of *Hastings* Three Ships, the Lowey of *Pevensey* One Ship, *Bulvarkithe* and *Petit Hiam* One Ship, *Beakesborne* in *Kent* One Ship, *Grenocle* in *Kent* Two Men with Two Anchors, with the Ships of *Hastings;* the Towne of *Rye* Five Ships, the Towne of *Winchelsea* Tenne Ships, the Port of *Romney* and *Old Romney* Foure Ships, *Lydde* one Ship, the Port of *Hithe* Five Ships, the Port of *Dover* Nineteene Ships, *Folston* One Ship, the Towne of *Feversham* One Ship, the Port of *Sandwich, Stonor, Fordwiche, Dale* and *Sarre* Five Ships. The Summe Totall 57 Ships. And it is to wit, that when the *King* will have his Service of the aforesaid Ships they shall have 40 daies of Summons, and shall find to the *King* in every Ship 20 Men and the Master, and the Manner of every Ship is to be armed and furnished for to do the Service of the *King*. And the Ships shall be fitted at the proper Costs of the *Cinque Ports* when they shall be summoned. And when the Ships shall have tarried 15 daies in the Service of the *King*, at the proper Costs of the *Cinque Ports;* and after the 15 daies past they tarry not, but at the Costs of the *King*, if he have to do, that is to wit, the Master of the Ship shall take for a day 6 Pence, the Constable 6 Pence, and every of the others 3 Pence. The Court of *Shipway* shall have 40 daies of Summons, and is holden for five Points, or for one of these Five; that is to wit, for false Judgment, for the Service of the *King* to be sustained, for Treasure found upon the Earth, for falsifying of Money, for Treason spoken against the King, and the Disturbers of his Peace. But other Things, we found not upon the Contents in the Writ aforesaid. And We the Tenor of the Certificate aforesaid, at the request of our beloved *Nicholas Aspilon*, one of the *Barons* of the said Port of *Sandwich*, and now *Maior* of the Towne of *Sandwich*, for greater knowledge

of the Premises, have caused to be exemplified by these Presents. In Witness whereof, &c. We have made these our Letters Patents," &c. (1)

These ships were each of them to be equipped and manned with 20 men and a master, armed and completed in every respect for service. The smallness, however, of the ships and their appointments, fitted them only for coast service, and to guard against the incursions of mere piratical marauders. It would hence appear, that as the navy of England increased to greater numbers, and much larger and more warlike ships, those, which had been furnished from the *Cinque Ports*, ceased to be exacted or required. They, nevertheless, continued to supply, as occasion required, a few ships, the charge of which was deemed equal (we may suppose, from their then larger size and more expensive equipments) to that of the fitting out of their former number.

Their strict observance of this article of their charter, and faithful performance of the duties it enjoined, are admitted by all historical and traditionary accounts on the subject. For, not only was the navy of these ports prepared and ready, on all occasions, to guard and protect the coast, but was employed, during the long continued conflicts between *England* and *France*, in giving safe transport to several of our sovereigns, their families, and adherents, alternately, from the one kingdom to the other. *King John*, when in retirement, and abandoned by the rest of his kingdom, was faithfully adhered to by the ships and mariners of the *Cinque Ports;* and was afterwards, through them, enabled to secure and establish himself on his throne.

The estimation in which the fleets of these ports was regarded, by our sovereigns, in several successive reigns, was not beyond what their services and achievements fully confirmed and justified.

In the beginning of that of *Henry III.*, A. D. 1217, the *Cinque Ports* armed forty large ships, under the command of *Hugo de Burgo*, who was at that time warden of the

(1) Jeake's History of the Cinque Ports.

Cinque Ports, and governor of *Dover Castle*, with which he encountered and totally discomfited a *French* fleet of double the number.

In the reign of *Edward I.* they gave so signal a defeat to the *French*, though greatly superior in force, as for a long season to cripple their power at sea, by leaving them destitute both of shipping and seamen.

In the reign of *Edward III.*, when *Scotland* was menaced by the *French*, they defended the seas, and prevented the landing of succours to the *Scotch* malcontents: and, in *Henry IV.*, A. D. 1406, they surprised and took 120 *French* ships, laden with salt, iron, and oil.

The ships of the *Cinque Ports* were summoned and employed on two important and confidential services, during the disturbed reign of *Henry VI.* in bringing his Consort, *Queen Margaret*, and the *Prince* from *France*.

In the fifteenth of the reign of *Edward IV.* they rendezvoused, by summons, in the *Downs*.

Their navy transported the army of *Henry VII.* from *Sandwich* into *France*; and, it appears, that in this reign, their services were not confined to the sea, nor limitted to achievements on that element alone, since mention is made of the *Train-bands* of *Sandwich* having assembled and beaten back an invading *French* army which had landed in the *Downs*.

In the 34th of *Henry VIII.* their navy was prepared, at the *King's* command, to be ready to transport his horses and army into *France*, which service they performed; and were also in readiness for service the following year.

In the year 1588, of *Elizabeth*, a year rendered illustrious in the annals of the country, by the defeat of the *Spanish Armada*, the Ports sent out five serviceable ships and a pinnace, for two months service, which they extended to four, at their own expence; and, subsequently, in the same reign, in 1595, they fitted and sent out, at their own cost, five ships each of 160 tons, for five months.

In the 2d year of *Charles I.*, A. D. 1626, they sent out two serviceable ships, for three months, at an expence of 1825*l.*

Thus, in ten reigns, and through a period of no less than four centuries, the navies of the *Cinque Ports* continued to sustain and support the naval glory of the realms, which they contributed essentially to establish and confirm.

Having thus given a detail of the more material services rendered to the crown, at various periods of our history, by the *Cinque Ports*, we may next proceed to notice more fully, than in the slight mention we have hitherto made of them, the nature and extent of the *liberties* and *privileges* they enjoyed under their several charters, and which they are held, in the recital of every charter, to have had "*time* "*out of mind, and by prescription.*" They were confirmed to them by *Magna Charta*, by the names of the *Barons of the Cinque Ports;* and again by one general charter by *Edward I.*, receiving, not only confirmation, but sometimes additions, from most of the succeeding sovereigns.

The last charter granted them was by *Charles II.*, in the 20th year of his reign, who, in reciting all those of his predecessors, not only *confirmed* them, but granted that they should enjoy all such privileges and exemptions as their predecessors had, from the first charter of *King Edward the Confessor*, and through all preceding reigns to his own. Under this charter, and which received a confirmation, also, in the 4th year of his unfortunate successor, *James II.* the *Cinque Ports* have since continued to be governed to the present time. From this Charter, therefore, we may most properly enumerate the several more important privileges and immunities which the *Cinque Ports* enjoy. The preamble of this, as of all preceding ones, establishes a full and entire confirmation of their rights and privileges by "*inspeximus;*" that is, that the *King has seen and approved them*, and which may be deemed equivalent, in meaning and import, to the "*Le Roi le veut,*" a term originally introduced by the *Norman* laws, and still used in all our parliamentary proceedings, to signify and express the *King*'s assent to the enactments of his parliaments.

The period when the two ancient towns of *Winchelsea* and *Rye* participated in the immunities enjoyed by the *Cin-*

que Ports, is stated by *Hasted*, in his very elaborate *History of Kent*, (1) to have been in the reign of *King Henry III.*, when they were incorporated with them in a participation of all their privileges; as were, at different times, several other places, which were, therefore, called *members*, or *limbs*, of the *Ports*.

The *Cinque Ports*, from their earliest establishment, have continued, and still continue, to be governed by their own exclusive *laws;* having and exercising a *jurisdiction* like that of a *county palatine*, or *principality;* distinct, separate, and independent of all the other courts of law, both *civil* and *criminal*, of the kingdom; taking cognizance themselves of all criminal offences, to the highest ones, with the power even over life and death.

For the better conducting of their proceedings; for the *holding of pleas*, and their great assemblies, they were concentrated in one grand *court*, held, in early times, at a place called *Shepway Cross*, near *Hythe*, and where the *Lord-Warden* received his oath at his first entry into office; and here it was that *King Edward I.*, before he came to the crown, anno 1265, when he was *Lord-Warden*, exacted of the *Barons* of the *Ports* their oath of fidelity to his father, *King Henry III.*, against the maintainers of the *barons' war*. On this occasion, however, it seems that the *Barons* of the *Cinque Ports* shewed themselves adverse to the royal cause, by siding with the *refractory barons*, whom they joined, and sent out their fleet to guard the coast, and to prevent any foreign troops from landing to assist the *king;* and on this they justified their conduct by saying, that "*whatever was for the good of the nation, must, also, be so* "*for the sovereign.*"

In this court the general business relating to the whole community was transacted before the *Warden*, as chief and principal over the whole. But this court was not restrained to be held at *Shepway Cross* only, but might be kept elsewhere, *within the Ports or their Members*, at the *Lord-*

(1) *Hasted's* "History of *Kent*," vol. 4, page 77.

Warden's pleasure; and, although they acted here jointly, as to the government, for the defence of the liberty of the whole, yet every particular *corporation*, in each *town*, acted severally and distinctly; according to its own privileges, charters, and customs, within their own peculiar limits, without any controul or interference from this court or the rest of the community. (1)

Although this *Court* has, for a very long period, ceased to exercise its ancient usages of meeting, *for holding Pleas* and various other matters, and is now held only when, on the election of a new *Warden*, he attends to take his oaths of office there; still it may not be uninteresting, in this place, to introduce the *summons* which was issued to the *barons* of the *Ports*, for their attendance, as recorded in the *Customal* of *Winchelsea* and *Rye*. (2)

" The form of the general summons of the *Barons* of the *Ports*, to attend the *court* at *Shepway*.

" The *King* to his beloved and faithful the *Mayor* of *Hasting*, greeting,

" *We* command you, that every occasion laid aside, ye be at *Shepway*, at such a-day, before our beloved and faithful A. B. &c. and that you make to come *thither* twenty-four of the more loyal and discreet *Barons* of *Hasting*, and others, as they ought, and were wont to come to the Place of *Shepway*, to answer before the aforesaid *Justices* of the chief Points underwritten. Of the *old Pleas of the Crown*, which otherwise were before the *Justices* at

(1) *Hasted's* " History of *Kent*."

(2) Why this form of summons is not taken from the Customal of *Hastings* itself is from the circumstance of that record not being now in existence. In a cause, tried about a century since, to determine the right of an individual to be admitted to the freedom of the Corporation, under this Customal; on an order of court for its production being made, as necessary to substantiate his claim, *it was not to be found*. It was conjectured, therefore, to have been destroyed for the purpose of preventing any future similar claims; but the most material parts, relative to the freedom, are still preserved in the report of the foregoing contest. This Customal is stated to have been written in the 30th of Edward III.

Shepway, and were not determined. Of the *new Pleas of the Crown* which have happened within the liberty in the time of Peace, after the *Justices* last journeyed at *Shepway*. Of those which were *amerced*, *&c.* Of *Churches*; of *Assize*; of *Cloth*; of *Escheats*, *&c.* Of those which have *robbed* by Land or Water after Peace proclaimed. Of *Purpresture* (1) and *Measures*; of *Wines sold*, *&c.*; of *Treasure*, *&c.*; of the *Chattels of the French*, *&c.*; of *Flewers*; (2) of *Burghers*, *&c.*; of *Merchants*, *&c.*; of *Exchange*, *&c.*; of *Fugitives*, *&c.*; of *Wages*, *&c.*; of *new Customs*, *&c.*; of *Default of Goods*, *&c.*; (3) of *Rapines*, *&c.*; of *Ships taken in War*, and delivered, and who hath them, and what is done with them; and of *those which have sold Ships*, or *Timber to build Ships*, *to the Enemies of our now Lord the King*, That ye make to come before the same our *Justices*, at the term aforesaid, all *Pleas* and all *Attachments* which ought and were wont to come, and be determined before the *Justices holding Pleas at Shepway*."

Besides the before-mentioned *Court* of *Shepway*, the *Warden* holds a court of *chancery*, or *equity*, as *chancellor*; and a court of *admiralty*, as *admiral* of the *Cinque Ports*; (4) thus exercising at once a *civil* and *military* authority and jurisdiction.

There is again another court of an inferior sort, called *Guestling* or *Brotherhood*, which is held *annually* on the Tuesday after *St. Margarets*, at *New Romney*, to consult about such things as concern the common good of the *Ports*. Here they used to choose *two bailiffs*, whom they sent to *Yarmouth*, during the *free fair* at that place, for the purpose of protecting the fishermen of the *west* and *north*; and that all the *King's* subjects might freely buy *herrings* for their use or merchandize, without which care,

(1) Weights and measures.

(2) Men who were at that time employed in fishing along the shores.

(3) Default of payment of debts, or claims for them.

(4) In his patent he is styled "*Constable* of *Dover Castle*, *Warden*, "*Chancellor*, and *Admiral* of the *Cinque Ports*, the *two ancient towns*, "and their *members*."

it was stated, the *herring trade* would be engrossed by *Yarmouth.* (1)

The visits and interference of the *Cinque Ports* with *Yarmouth*, and the struggles for the right of governing the *fair* at this latter place, began, however, in the reign of *John*, to sow the seeds of disunion between them; and, at length, eventually engendered such bitter and serious feuds and animosities, and proceeded to such extremities, as to alarm the nation itself with their quarrels. (2) Every plan for adjusting matters, that could be devised by the king, his council, and parliament, was equally ineffectual, even when accompanied with threats. But, when time had tarnished the honours, diminished the emoluments, and considerably increased the expences of regulating the *fair*, their animosities gradually subsided, as the bone of contention became less valuable. The *Court of Brotherhood*, taking the whole matter into consideration, judged it necessary to shorten the time of their *bailiffs* continuing at *Yarmouth*, from forty days to three weeks. This, as *Jeake* observes, was preparing the way for resigning a right which was hardly worth preserving; for, in the reign of *Elizabeth*, the salary of their *bailiffs*, which had been 26*l.* per annum, was raised to 30*l.* Their clerks had 6*l.*; but the stipends of their counsellors, attornies, and inferior officers, frequently varied.

It appears that, in the fifth year of *Henry VIII.* the *Court of Brotherhood* decreed, that the yearly report of their *bailiffs* sent to *Yarmouth*, might be dispensed with; and, by another decree, A. D. 1601, the yearly *Guestling* was abolished. They, nevertheless, continued to send their *bailiffs*, until the year 1663; and it was then decreed, *that their services might cease*, and an end was put to a contest, which had cost their ancestors much blood and treasure to maintain, from the reign of *King John.* (3)

The following historical notice of the Court of *Brother-*

(1) *Hasted's* "History of Kent."

(2) *Jeake's* History of the *Cinque Ports.*

(3) *Lyon's Dover.*

hood and *Guestling*, is taken from *Jeake's* History of the *Cinque Ports*, which gives the most copious details of its subject and proceedings, and the causes and consequences which led to all but its final and absolute decay; and the subject cannot be better elucidated than by giving it, *verbatim*, in the words of that learned and indefatigable enquirer.

"*The Court of Brotherhood and Guestling.*"

"The *Cinque Ports* and *two ancient Towns*, being alike and equally privileged, and under the joint charge of shipping to be provided according to their Charter, it could not be long but of necessity they must enter into a joint association and brotherly community one with another, (the more easy to be effected by reason of their neighbourhood); because, whenever the ships they were to equip were to be fitted, according to the number commanded, (which sometimes were less in number than those mentioned in the Charters, though perhaps bigger in quantity, and so as costly) to be made ready, there must be a brotherly conference had amongst them for the provision thereof, and levying the charge proportionable for the same. And this assembly of them is that which is now called a *Brotherhood*, formerly *Brodall*, which signifies All Brethren, and is the same with that in the Charter, *Brothengeeld*. Besides, the staple trade of these Towns consisting much in *Fishing*, not only of fresh fish at home, but of *Herrings*, every year in the season thereof at *Yarmouth* (in *Norfolk*) when bringing them to shore, in the sale and delivery among the multitude, divers differences and stirs arose for want of a settled order in that town, as tradition still reports, before there was any town, or any other shew of a town, than some huts or cabins set up near the water-side, like the booths or tents in a fair; and that but during the time of this *Herring Fair* there: the *Ports* were forced to agree and join together yearly to elect and send thither their *Bailiff* to abide there during the *Herring Season*, allowing them a certain sum for their expence. And the approbation of these *Bailiffs*, and hearing the reports of

their proceedings there, and the raising these allowances, were other necessary causes of creating this their *Court of Brotherhood.* And moreover, for joint advice and assistance one of another in all emergencies, prudent policy enforced them to acquaint each other with the state and condition of their affairs, in relation to their Charters and Customs, and to a unanimous defence thereof. For, if any particular of them should be impeached or invaded (they being all equally enfranchised) the mischief might not only have been precedential, and so of ill consequence to the rest in their like loss, but would have been prejudicial to the whole, who must have made good the total of what was jointly charged on them in general to perform; though some part had been disabled to furnish his quota thereof. And these things also, with others, made it necessary sometimes, for these *Ports* and *two Towns*, to have conference with their *Members;* whereupon arose the *ancient Court* among them, called a *Guestling*, where the members that are corporate, as *Guests* invited, appear and sit with those of the *Ports* and *ancient Towns*, to consult about the general state of their affairs; for the members cannot raise or appoint this *Guestling* of themselves, but the *Ports* and *two Towns*, by consent of the major part of them, can and do rear it and call the *Members* together, when and where they please. By the same name of a *Guestling*, is also a Court called, that consisteth but of *part* of the *Ports* and *two Towns*, as suppose *Hastings*, *Winchelsea*, and *Rye*, raised upon request of one of them; where by consent, and as by brotherly invitation, they appear to agree on something necessary to their respective Towns, but not by compulsion or penalty; whereas in the *Brotherhood*, and other *Guestling*, if the person or members of any Corporation fail to appear, the Corporation is fined to the use of the whole *Ports* and *Members*. Of these *Brotherhoods* and *Guestlings*, there are two sorts, *general* and *special*. The *general*, is that court which is raised to sit at the usual time of holding it, and appears with the full number of persons to be returned thither (defaulters excepted.) The *special* is summoned to sit at some unusual

time about some special business, and with a smaller number of persons than the *general*, as perhaps but two or three of each *Town*. The usual times for the *general Brotherhood* were formerly *two* in every year, viz. the Tuesday after the close of *Easter* (when was heard the Report of the *Bailiffs* at *Yarmouth*, the fishing season last before). And the Tuesday next after the Feast of *St. Margaret*, (where the *Bailiffs* elect to be at *Yarmouth* the next Herring Season after were approved.) Afterwards, both the *Reports* of the one and *Approbation* of the other, were found to be as conveniently done at the latter *Brotherhood*, and so this grew to be the only *Brotherhood* held in the year. At the end of which *Brotherhood* is the general *Guestling* to begin, when one is summoned to be holden. The number of persons to appear at these *general Courts*, were of *every Corporation* of the *Ports* and *two Towns* in the *Brotherhood*, *seven;* viz. *the Head-Officer*, whether *Mayor*, *Bailiff*, or else his *Deputy* in his stead, *three of the Jurats*, (among which commonly the last and next *Bailiff* to *Yarmouth* of the *Towns* happening to send were part) and *three Commoners* or *Freemen*, (of whom usually the *Town Clerk* and *Chamberlain* were *two*), and the *like number* of persons of every of the *Corporate Members*, were to appear and sit with them in the general *Guestling*. But afterward, by decree of each *Court*, the number was reduced to *five*, viz. *the Mayor*, or *Bailiff*, *two Jurats*, and *two Commoners*. In both these *Courts*, *the Head-Officer*, or his deputy of one of the *Cinque Ports*, or *two ancient Towns*, sits as *chief*, and is called, in speeches addressed to him, *Mr. Speaker;* on each side of him next the other *Mayors* and *Bailiffs*, then the *Bailiffs* to *Yarmouth*, and below them the other *Jurats*, the *Clerks* in their places about a table, and the other *Freemen* below the *Jurats*.

"The *Speakership* goes orderly through the *Cinque Ports* and *two ancient Towns*, and continues a year in each Town. It begins at *Hastings*, goeth to *Winchelsea*, so to *Rye*, then to *Romney*, &c.; and after that *Sandwich* hath been *Speaker* a year, it returns to *Hastings* again. The

summoning of these *Courts* is thus: the *Town* that is *Speaker*, sends a letter at the beginning of its *Speakership*, to the other *Ports* and *ancient Towns*, to know their opinion, whether a *Brotherhood* and *Guestling* be necessary to be assessed that year (upon the back of which every of them indorse their answer) in such or the like Form as followeth:

"*Right Worshipful Sirs*,

"*Loving Brethren, Combarons*, and *Friends*, our right hearty affections and salutations to you presented. *Whereas* by septennary revolution, the *Speakership* of the *Ports* is now devolved upon us, we have thought meet to issue forth these our timely letters to you, whereby we pray and brotherly require your Advice and Subscriptions, whether, as our Affairs now stand, a *Brotherhood* or *Guestling*, or either of them, is necessary to be arreared this year. We, for our parts, considering the state of our affairs, are of opinion and think fit, that both a *Brotherhood* and *Guestling* be summoned to meet at the Town and Port of *New Romney* in the County of *Kent*, on the Tuesday after the feast of *St. Margaret* next ensuing, at the hour accustomed: nevertheless, we submit to your grave wisdoms and determinations in these Premises. And so we commit you to *God*, and rest

From *Hasting*, under the seal of office of Mayoralty these the first day of June 1653.

Your loving *Brethren, Combarons*, and Friends, the *Mayor* and *Jurats* of the Town and Port of *Hasting, Speaker*."

"Upon this, if by four or more of these *Seven Ports* and *Towns*, one or both is thought fit to be holden, then 40 days before the day of meeting, the letters of summons go forth, *directed*, as the former, to the *Mayor* and *Jurats* only of the said *Ports* and *ancient Towns*, if for the Brotherhood; and if for a *Guestling* also, then to the *Mayors, Bailiffs*, and *Jurats* of them and their *Members*, with the like Title of 'Right Worshipful Sirs, &c.' to this effect.

"That forasmuch as by the greater part of the *Brethren* of the *Cinque Ports* and *ancient Towns* it is concluded, that

a *Brotherhood* and *Guestling* be arreared this year, these are, therefore, to pray and brotherly require them to be at the time and place appointed, on the hour accustomed (which is eight of the clock in the morning) with the full number of persons duly returned and commissioned, according to their ancient customs and usages, time out of mind used and approved, &c."

At the day of appearance, the Persons returned to sit and act in the said *Courts*, bring with them *Commissions* from their respective *Towns*, sealed with the common seal of their *Corporation*.

"THE COMMISSION."

"To all christian people to whom these Presents shall come, and especially to the right Worshipful our loving *Brethren*, *Combarons*, and *Friends*, the *Mayors*, *Jurats*, and *Combarons*, of the *Cinque Ports* and *two ancient Towns*, to be assembled at a general *Brotherhood*, to be holden at the Town and Port of *New Romney*, one of the said *Cinque Ports*, upon Tuesday the 26th day of July instant: We, the *Mayors*, *Jurats*, and *Commonalty* of the ancient Town of *Rye*, in the County of *Sussex*, send greeting. Know ye, that we have received your Letters of Summons for the said *Brotherhood*, sent from the *Mayor* and *Jurats* of the Town and Port of *Hasting*; and at a common Assembly of us the said *Mayor*, *Jurats*, and *Commonalty* of *Rye* aforesaid, holden at *Rye* aforesaid, the 17th day of June last past, have elected, chosen, constituted, assigned, and appointed our well beloved *A. B. Esq. Mayor* of *Rye* aforesaid, *C. D. Bailiff elect* to *Great Yarmouth*, for the year to come, *E. F.* and *G. H. Jurats*, *I. J. Common Clerk*, *K. L. Chamberlain*, and *M. N. Commoners* and *Freemen* of the said *Town*, Persons who have each of them taken a corporal Oath for the maintenance of the Charters, Liberties, and Customs of the said *Ports*, *ancient Towns*, and their *Members*, to be and appear for us, and in our names, place, and stead, at the said *Brotherhood*, at the said Town and Port of *New Romney*, the day aforesaid, at the hour accustomed, as well to hear the *Relation* of the

Bailiffs for the *Cinque Ports* for the Town of *Great Yarmouth* for the year past, as also to agree and consent to the *Admittance* of the new *Bailiffs* for the *Cinque Ports*, to the same Town of *Great Yarmouth* this year now coming, and all things incident to the said *Relation* and *Admittance* of the said *Bailiffs*. And we do by these Presents give and grant unto the said Persons, and every of them jointly and severally, our full and whole Power and Authority for us and our successors, to do, consent, and agree unto all and every such Acts, Ordinances, Decrees, and Things, which at the said *Brotherhood*, by the said *Mayors*, *Jurats*, and *Commons* of the said *Cinque Ports* and *two ancient Towns* there assembled, or the greatest part of them, shall be enacted, ordained, established, and decreed for the weal public of the said *Cinque Ports*, *two ancient Towns*, and their *Members*. And we do, for us and our successors, ratify and allow, and hold firm and stable, *All* and whatsoever the said persons before named, or the greatest or most part of the said *Assembly* shall, at or in the said *Brotherhood*, ordain, make, consent unto, or establish as aforesaid.—In witness, &c." (1)

"The persons thus returned, after they are set in their places, the *Clerk* of the *House* read first the *Speaker's* Letters, and the several commissions; he then called over the several persons named in the Commissions, and if any be defaulters, and not answer to their names, they are noted in order to be fined. But, if the *Representatives* of the greater part of all the *Corporations* appear, that is, *four* of the *seven*, and *eight* of the *fourteen*, they may proceed to either of the *Courts*. After the calling over the *House*, the *Speaker* makes a short speech to declare the occasion of their meeting, and then the other business proceeds; which, at the *Brotherhood*, was, first, the Report of the last *Bailiffs* to *Yarmouth*, who going to the bar, and standing uncovered, made relation of their proceedings, and upon well behaving themselves in their

(1) The *Commission* for the *Guestling* differs very little from this for the *Brotherhood*, the clause, touching the *relation* and *admittance* of the *Yarmouth Bailiff*, being wholly omitted.

office, received the thanks of the *House;* upon complaint and proof, fined. Then the *Bailiff elect* was called to the bar, and if nothing found to excuse them, were approved and took their places in the *House.* Other things, both *here* and at the *Guestling,* are brought into the House by *Petition,* or by *Motion* of some *Member* thereof; to which matter in question, *every Person, Member* of the *House,* hath liberty to speak his mind freely, as in the *Parliament,* and directs his speech always to the *Speaker,* who, after the matter is debated, puts it to the *Vote,* and, according to the *Majority of Votes,* is the matter concluded; and the *Clerk* of the *House* enters the Order and Decree of the *House* accordingly. Both these *Courts* are *ancient,* but *especially that of the Brotherhood,* under which name the *Guestling* of old was included; so that, as well when the *Members* sat with the Ports as not, it was called a *Brodhall:* but afterwards, much of the ordinary business being about the *Bailiffs* to Yarmouth, with whom the *Members* were not concerned, (they always being chosen out of the *Ports* and *ancient Towns,*) it was thought fit to spare the *Members* their usual attendance, till they were called or summoned; whereupon as *Guests* invited, as aforesaid, they come to this *Court* of *Guestling.* But that the *Ports, ancient Towns,* and *Corporate Members,* did before sit together, under the name of a *Brodhall,* seems clear by the following order.

"These things to all men: that whereas the Tuesday in the first of *St. Barnabas,* the *Apostle,* in the fifteenth year of the reign of *Richard the Second, King of England,* in full *Brodhall* holden at *Romney* by the *Mayors, Bailiffs, Jurats,* and *Commons* there, by their common assent assembled, was read one *Indenture* in these words:

"These things to all that may see or hear this Writing indented: That whereas great debates being moved between the *Barons* of the *Cinque Ports,* and their *Members,* by reason of the *Tollages, Assessments,* and *Payments,* and *divers other Charges and Costs,* that have been amongst them; of which debates no certain allowance or amendment have been ordained nor made for the same in arrear, to the great damage

of them all concerned; the Tuesday next after the Feast of *St. Dunstan*, in the thirty-fifth Year of the reign of *King Edward*, the Son of *King Henry*, in full Court at *Shepway*, before the *Lord Henry of Cobham*, then *Warden* of the *Cinque Ports*, it is now covenanted and assented between them of goodwill, that all the said *Dues* before this Tuesday aforesaid, as more fully is contained in one Charter of Accompt between our said Lord the *King*, and the *Barons* of the *Cinque Ports*, may be levied by Portions; that is to say, the Port of *Hasting*, *the third part;* the Ports of *Romney* and *Dover the third part*, the Ports of *Sandwich* and *Hythe the third part;* so nevertheless, that all three the *Payments*, *Assessments*, and *Tollages*, and *divers other Charges and Costs*, which are to be granted or levied between them or by them, in what manner or in what form soever they be, or for what thing, that from this Tuesday forward may be levied, be levied by the Chattels and Moveables of these within the franchise of the *Cinque Ports*, so that every man bear his charge equally of that which he shall have sess by the said franchise of the *Cinque Ports;* save nevertheless, the costs to send into the service of our Lord the *King*, that is due to him in his *war*, of which service *every Port* is of right bound to a sum certain. And if any promise be made from this day forward, without assent of all those of the *Cinque Ports*, that that promise be at the peril, as also the costs of him or them which shall make that promise. And if any *Assessment* or *Payment*, or other charges or costs from this day proved, come by their assent against the form of this Writing aforesaid, that that *Tollage*, *Assessment*, or Payment, be not to the prejudice of this Writing aforesaid, but that this Writing from henceforth be holden always in its force. In Witness whereof, we, the aforesaid *Barons* of the said *Cinque Ports*, that is to say, of *Hasting*, *Winchelsea*, *Rye*, *Pevensea*, *Romney*, *Heth*, *Dover*, *Sandwich*, *Fordwich*, and *Feversham*, for us, and for all our *Members*, have to this Writing indented, hung our common seals.

"Upon which, by good advice and deliberation of the *Mayors*, *Bailiffs*, *Jurats*, and *Commonalities*, aforesaid, it is readily accorded to endure from this day forward;

that is to say, that when any of the *Mayors*, *Bailiffs*, *Jurats*, and *Commonalties*, or *single Person*, of any of the Towns or Members of the *Cinque Ports*, be impeached or impleaded, impeach or implead any other denisen or foreigner. And in the said impeachment or plea moved of the one part or of the other, the debate or traverse be of any point or clause contained in their common charter, or of any point touching their common usages or franchises, there be forthwith a *Brodhall* assigned, at the request of the *Town* or *Member*, *Commonalty* or *single Person*, which may be grieved; at which *Brodhall*, every Town or Member, which of custom ought to come by summons, or Warning to the said *Brodhall*, shall assent to, shall incur the penalty of Twenty Pounds, besides the other duties, to be levied in the same manner as debt adjudged, at the suit of any party of the said Towns, or Members, against any other party dwelling in any other town, is to be levied. In witness whereof, we, the aforesaid *Barons* of *Cinque Ports*; that is to say *Hastings*, &c. &c."

"By this Order and the Records of the Courts, appeareth the authority and practice thereof, of raising money to defray the public charges; which, in the *Brotherhood*, is but one only, called Purses, settled by virtue of a decree made at a *general Brodhall*, holden at *Romney* the Tuesday next after the close of Easter, in the 10th year of *King Henry* VII. as follows:—

"Hyt is ordeyned, for divers considerations movyng the Bretheryn at thys present *Brodehill* assembled, that every *Meyre* and *Baillif* of every Towne of the V *Ports* for the tyme beyng, pay at every general *Brodhall*, yerely here to be holden the Tewesday next after the close of Ester, for hym and hys Membres, a certayne Somme of Money unther wrytten, for the common Relief and aid of all the *Portes* and there *Membres*; that is to say,

"Hastyng and hys Membres . .	xiii s.	viii. d.
Wynchelse	vi s.	viii. d.
Rie, for hym and hys Membre .	x s.	
Romeney; for hym and hys Membr	xi s.	viii. d.

Hythe	vi s.	viii. d.
Dovor, for hym and hys Membr .	xviii s.	iiii. d.
Sandwych, for hym and hys Membr	xx s.	
Sm	iiii 2	vii. s.

"And that under payne of forfeiture of every Towne so faillyng to the wole of all the V *Ports*, V Marks; and for the more knowlich, every Towne and Membre of the *fyve Portes*, wyth there Membres, is assessed for hys Part as it followeth.

"Hastyng .	vi s.	viii d.	Hythe . .	vi s.	viii d.
Pevense .	iii s.	iiii d.	Dovorr . .	vi s.	viii d.
Bulverhythe		xx d.	Feversham .	v s.	
Parva Heigham		xii d.	Folkeston .	v s.	
Bekysborne		xii d.	Margate .		xx d.
Wynchelse, having no Membre	vi s.	viii d.	Sandwich .	vi s.	viii d.
Rye . .	vi s.	viii d.	Ramsgate .	iii s.	iiii d.
Tenterden .	iii s.	iiii d.	Fordwiche .	iii s.	iiii d.
Romeney .	vi s.	viii d.	Serre . .	iii s.	iiii d.
Old Romeney		xx d.	Dele and Walmer	iii s.	iiii d.
Lyde . .	iii s.	iiii d.			

"And so according to the Sum to be raised, are more or less Purses granted, and sometimes half a Purse; whence came the proverb of cutting of Purses at the *Brotherhood*, from the sum of a Purse cut or parted in two. But at the *Guestling* there are divers ways of raising money, one by virtue of the former Indenture made at the court of *Shepway*, in the reign of *King Edward I.* and the order of *Brotherhood* thereupon, in the reign of Richard II. which is called *Composition*, whereto the *Members* pay nothing, as they do not to the Purses at the *Brotherhood*. Another is that called *Shipping*, when every *Port*, *Town*, and *Member* pays according to the number of Ships they are to find. The other way of levying money is by *Proportion*, commonly now used for charges, not concerning Shipping, but for the defence of their charters and customs; and is this, where *every*

Port and *two ancient Towns*, pay twenty shillings, *Seaford* shall pay ten shillings, and every one of the other *Corporate Members* thirteen shillings and fourpence; that is, *Seaford* but half as much as a *Port;* and the rest of the *Members* two-thirds as much: *Seaford*, by reason of poverty, having been abated of its old proportion; for formerly the proportions appear somewhat different. The *Members* not corporate pay nothing here in the *Guestling*, nor their *Head Ports* for them, as they do to the Purses of the *Brotherhood.* When money is raised by composition, *Dover* and *Romney* pay the third part by equal portions, and *Sandwich* and *Hithe* another third part by equal portions; but to *Hasting*'s third part *Winchelsea* and *Rye* assist, as by an Indenture made between them in the 17th year of the reign of *King Richard II.*

"Moreover, besides the authority of these *Courts* in the matters aforesaid, they have also jurisdiction to correct and amend defects of justice and irregularities in the officers of justice, and proceedings therein in any of the *Ports*, *Towns*, and *Members*, and the decrees and orders here made shall be directory and binding to the whole: and causes sometimes adjourned hither have been here heard and determined; if needful, instances enough could be given. Yet, nevertheless, though they act within and amongst themselves here jointly, like a County Palatine, every particular *Corporation* in each *Town* acts severally and distinctly within the limits thereof, as to matters of law and justice (notwithstanding liable for mistakes and failures therein, as aforesaid, to be corrected by the judgement of these *Courts*) and have borne many of their particular burdens and losses without assistance of their *Brethren.*

"To the bearing of which particulars, when happening, but especially the public and general charges, the *Members* seem to be added at first to the Ports; lest any of them failing, the burden should be insupportable to the rest, and make them fail too, to the utter decay of the service. For the *Cinque Ports* and *two ancient Towns* being equally privileged, and thus associate into one society or fellowship,

quickly gave occasion to their being taken and considered as one body, and jointly together have their liberties and free customs confirmed to them by *Magna Charta*, by the name of the *Barons of the five Ports;* under which name, or the like, *they* and their *Members* are included in divers other charters, statutes, writs, &c. And, in the days of *King Edward I.*, if not before that, obtained *one general Charter concerning them*, which hath received confirmation, and sometime with additions, from most of the *Kings* and *Queens* of *England*, that have since succeeded to the throne. Other particular charters to any of the *Towns* and addition of *Members* united at any time after their general charter and association, have been, (as the exigence of their affairs and conditions required) obtained as acts of favour of their *Princes*, then regnant, the better to enable them to perform their services, and to alleviate the charge thereof."

It would appear that, in later times, the holding of the courts of *Brotherhood* became less frequent, from the diminished requisition of the *general services* of the *Ports* themselves. None whatever was held during a period of twenty-four years. In 1750, the *Barons* held a *Court*, and again, twenty-one years afterwards, in 1771; but on business of no public or interesting import. In the year 1811, a *Court* of *Brotherhood* and *Guestling* was again attempted to be held, but failed in doing so, from certain defects or informalities in their proceedings. At this time, they purposed examining the papers and archives of the transactions of the *Court*, but it does not appear that they ever met. In July 1822, a further attempt was made to hold a *Court* of *Brotherhood* and *Guestling*, to arrear the charges of the *Coronation* of his *present Majesty*, but no meeting took place. At this time *Hastings* was the *Speaker*. Notwithstanding, however, the disuse of their meetings, the *Summonses* still continue to be issued, which, indeed, they are *compelled* to be, under penalty of a fine; and as essential to the preserving and keeping up the *Charter* of the *Ports;* and this may be said to be now the only surviving relic of this part of their ancient institutions.

The boundaries of the jurisdiction of the *Lord High*

Admiral, and the *Warden of the Cinque Ports*, were last settled and declared by an act of the 48th of his late majesty, George III., clause 20, by which it is enacted as follows :—

"And whereas doubts have arisen, as to the exact boundaries of the jurisdiction of the *Lord High Admiral*, and the *Warden* of the *Cinque Ports ;* and it is highly expedient, for the purposes of this act, that the same should be clearly set forth : now it is hereby declared and enacted, that the boundaries of the jurisdiction of the *Lord Warden* of the *Cinque Ports*, in regard to any matter or thing, or any thing contained in this act, shall be, and shall be deemed and taken to be, as follows, that is to say; from Point to the westward of *Seaford*, in the county of *Sussex*, called *Red-cliff*, including the same; thence passing in a line, one mile without the sand or shoal, called, the *Horse of Willingdon ;* and continuing the same distance, without the ridge and new shoals, and thence in a line within five miles of *Cape Crisnies* (*Cape Grisney*) on the coast of *France ;* thence round the shoal called the *Overfalls*, two miles distant from the same, thence in a line without, and the same distance along the eastern-side of the *Galloper* Sand, until the north-end thereof bears west-north-west, true bearing; from the west-north-west of the *Galloper*, it runs in a direct line, across the shoal called the *Thwart Middle*, till it reaches the shore underneath the *Mase Tower ;* from thence, following the line of the shore, up to *Saint Osyth*, in the county of *Essex ;* and following the shore up to the river *Coln*, to the landing-place nearest *Brightlinsea ;* from thence in a direct line to the *Shoe Beacon ;* from thence to the Point of *Shelness*, on the *Isle of Shippey*, and from thence across the waters to *Faversham ;* and from thence, following the line of the coast, round the *North* and *South Forlands*, and *Beachy Head*, till it reaches the said *Red-cliff ;* including all the Waters, Creeks, and Havens, comprehended between them. Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that nothing in this Act contained, shall extend, or be construed or extend to enlarge or abridge the local limits of the ancient jurisdiction, rights and privileges, of the *Lord High Admiral*

of *England*, or the *Lord Warden* or *Admiral* of the *Cinque Ports*, respectively, or their respective Representatives; but that the same shall remain according to ancient usage; and that the description herein before contained, shall be deemed applicable to the purposes of this Act, any thing herein before contained to the contrary notwithstanding."

The title of *Warden* or *Guardian* of the *Cinque Ports* is of *Norman* origin, but the offices and duties of it were long prior to the *Norman Conquest.* Indeed, the origin of this high and responsible situation appears to have been as far back as the establishment of the *Roman* government in *Britain.* At that period, the sea-coast (which they termed *Littus Saxonicum*, or the *Saxon Shore*) had a peculiar governor, from the time of *Dioclesian*, called, by *Marcellinus, Count of the Sea-coast;* and, in the *Notitia* of *Pancirollus, Comes Spectabilis Littoris Saxonici*, whose business it was to guard the coast, and to fix garrisons at convenient places, to prevent the plunders of the *Barbarians*, as they were termed, especially of the *Saxons*, who then heavily infested *Britain.* From the departure of the *Romans*, nothing further is read of this officer, nor did any such exist during the *Saxon heptarchy.* (1).

It was when *William I.* established himself on the throne that, in imitation of the *Romans*, he constituted a governor, whom he styled *Warden of the Cinque Ports*, whose jurisdiction, in the nature of *Admiral*, as well as *Chancellor*, extended over them; and at all times this great office has been filled by the first nobles and highest dignitaries of the land, and at some periods by the princes of the blood; nor can it be held by any in degree lower than a knight, nor of the king's council. The present *Warden* is the Right Hon. the *Earl of Liverpool*, and who also fills the high office of First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury. His office was anciently a place of importance. He was entrusted with the keeping of all the authentic copies of the ancient customs and laws of the *Cinque Ports* and their *ancient Towns.* He could enquire, whether all their laws and privileges had been faith-

(1) *Hasted's Kent.*

fully observed, since their last meeting. To him lay an appeal to judgment passed in any of the minor courts within his jurisdiction. He could reverse their judgment, and fine the aggressors, if they had been guilty of mal-practices. If the facts were proved, the towns lost their franchises, and were at the mercy of the *King*. The *Barons* of the *Cinque Ports* were amenable to their *Warden* for any abuse or misapplication of their privileges, and for every act of lese-majesty, or treason to the state. (1)

As a place of residence near the *Ports*, and a seat suited to his quality, and the dignity of his station, the *Castle of Dover* is assigned to him (the *Warden*) and committed to his charge and custody, and of which he is entitled the *Constable;* and, for a long period, the *Constableship of Dover Castle*, and the *Wardenship of the Cinque Ports*, have been united in one person. (2)

The *Warden* of the *Cinque Ports* claims to have a right of *Warren*, and to be Lord-Paramount over the Manors within a certain District, called the *Warren*, in which he appoints Warreners to preserve the game. The bounds of the Warren, as settled the 30th August 1676, were from the cross-way at *Charlton*, leading from the river along the *Sandwich* Road, to *Pinam;* from thence to *Maidensole*, then to *Studolph*, along the road called the *Warren-way*, directly to *Bethshanger Mill*, leaving *Bethshanger House* to the left; from *Bethshanger* to *Updown*, and from thence to *Hambridge* and *Wordmill;* and from thence by the road to *Bartholomew's Hospital*. A little beyond the *Hospital*, on the right-hand, the boundary line is at a *Bridge*, over a stream, into the high-road between *Deal* and *Sandwich*, from thence across the *marshes* to the *sea*. The *river*, from *Charlton-bridge* to *Dover*, bounded the *Warren* on the south. (3)

The first and most important of the liberties enjoined by the *Cinque Ports* under their charter, is that which gives

(1) *Lyon's Dover*. (2) *Jeake* on the *Cinque Ports*.
(3) Ditto.

them a representation in the parliament of the kingdom, and a voice in the framing and enacting of its laws. From the time of *Edward I.* they have had the privilege of returning two of their freemen, called *Barons*, to *Parliament*, with the distinguished and exclusive honour of choosing, at the coronation of the Kings and Queens of *England*, thirty-two from among their inhabitants, called *Barons* also, to support the royal canopies; receiving, as their *fees*, the canopies with the silver bells and the staves supporting them. They have also, on this great occasion, a well-spread and furnished table allotted for them, *at the King's right-hand*, in *Westminster Hall.*

The following notice of this privilege and ceremonial, in an early period, is extracted from the *Customal* of *Rye.*

"And when it shall happen, that any *King* or *Queen* of *England* shall be crowned, the Barons of the *Cinque Ports*, by writ of summons of our said Lord the *King*, to them directed, are wont to come to the *Coronation*, to do their wonted services, and receive their *honours* in the court of our said Lord the *King*, that is to say, in the day of the coronation of our Lord the *King*, when he shall go forth of his chamber, that he may be crowned, and when he shall return from his *Coronation*, the *Barons* of the *Cinque Ports* are wont, *as of right* they ought, to bear over the *King* and *Queen* cloths of silk or of gold, that is to say, by thirty-two *Barons* of the *Cinque Ports:* so, of right, that none other be among them to execute the said office. And they are wont, as of right they ought, to be sent for by *Writ* of our Lord the *King* solemnly, by summons of forty days before the aforesaid *Coronation*, that such a day they may come to do their service due to our Lord the *King*. And the same thirty-two, or the more, *nobles* are wont to come there honourably, solemnly, and decently clothed and apparelled with one suit of their own proper costs; but their expences, whilst they shall be at court, are wont to be of common. And when they shall do their office to bear the cloths aforesaid, each cloth upon four staves, overlaid with silver, every staff having one little bell overlaid with gold, and of the providing of the treasurer

of our Lord the *King*, at every staff are wont to go four *Barons*, so that every cloth be borne by sixteen *Barons*, and our Lord the *King* under the middle of one cloth, and the Queen under the middle of another cloth. And the same thirty-two, together with all the *Barons* which will be present, are wont to have the next table in the *King's* great hall, at the right hand of the *King* himself, according to his table, to sit of right and ancient free use. And whensoever our Lord the *King* shall invite the *Barons* of the *Cinque Ports*, that they may eat with him, they are wont always of right to have the table nearest to his table, at his right hand, and there to sit at dinner.

"But when the *Barons* have licence of returning from our lord the *King*, they shall have the aforesaid cloths, with the staves and little bells, and all their appurtenances. And the *Barons* of *Hastings*, with their *members*, are wont to have one cloth, with the staves and little bells, and all the appurtenances thereof; but the other *Ports* the other cloth, with all its appurtenance. And the *Barons* of *Hastings*, with their *members*, are wont to give their cloth so had, to the Church of *St. Richard* of *Chichester*, and so they have given."

The old Custom of giving 40 days notice by summons, has long been disused, and *Jeake* says—"I find in a Letter of *Mr. E. Kelke* to the *Ports*, July 11th, 1603; that he had searched the *Tower*, the *Rolls*, the *Petty Bag*, the *Six Clerks*, and the *Crown Office*, to find a precedent for a Writ of Summons, for the *Barons* of the *Ports* to do their service at the *Coronation*, but could find none; so that now the *Ports* put in their claim by *Petition*." And this Claim, by way of Petition, seems to have been of very ancient origin; since *Jeake* had one in his possession in the *old French Language*, and which he copied out of the *Customal of Rye*.

At the *Coronation* of *King James I.* a Court of *Brotherhood* was held to settle the *Uniform* of the *Canopy Bearers*, when it was agreed they should wear a scarlet gown, reaching to the ancles, *Citizen fashion*, faced with *crimson*, *silk stockings*, *crimson velvet shoes*, and *black velvet caps*.

At the *Coronation* of *James II.* and his *Queen*, thirty-two of the *Barons* of the *Cinque Ports* attended, dressed in *doublets of crimson satin, scarlet hose, and scarlet gowns faced with crimson satin, black velvet shoes*, with caps of the same, fastened to their sleeves. They stood with their *canopies* at the upper end of *Westminster-Hall*, on the west side, and, as the procession advanced, sixteen of them received the *Queen* under her *canopy*, supported by six staves, at the foot of the great stone steps. The *King* was received by the other sixteen in the same manner; when they proceeded from the *Hall* through *New Palace Yard* and *King Street*, to the nearest door of the Collegiate Church of *Saint Peter*, (*Westminster Abbey.*) The passage was railed on both sides from the north door of the *Hall* to the entrance into the *Church*, and was covered with two breadths of blue broad cloth, containing 1220 yards, strewed with sweet herbs and flowers.

The *King* and *Queen* left their *canopies* at the entrance into the *choir*, (1) and the bearers of them waited to receive their *Majesties* on their return to the *Hall*, after the service of the *Coronation*. At dinner, the *Barons* of the *Cinque Ports* claimed the privilege of sitting on the *King's* right-hand, on the right side of the Hall, with the *Archbishops*, *Bishops*, the *King's Serjeant*, and the *Attorney* and *Solicitor-General*. Of these privileges and honours, the *Barons* seem to have been justly proud and tenacious. At the *Coronation* of his late lamented Majesty, *George III.*, the table provided for them was not set in its proper place, *and they refused to sit in another*.

We now return to the notice and enumeration of the other

(1) The reason for this stoppage at the Choir was of importance to the *Barons*, as it involved the preservation to them of the canopies and other parts of the Coronation-fees attached to their functions at the ceremony. Whatever enters the choir of an Abbey or Cathedral, at once becomes the property of the *Dean* and *Chapter*. Timely information on this head reached the *Barons* at the last *Coronation*, and they were thereby enabled to avoid all risque of losing their customary honours and emoluments on that occasion.

valuable and peculiar privileges and immunities granted by their charters to *Hastings* and the *Cinque Ports*, as connected with the several forms and usages of their Courts, already adverted to; and with this we may close our first division of the work—that of their *Civil History*.

They were empowered to take cognizance of Causes, either criminal or civil, within their own Courts, or within the *Soke* or *Jurisdiction;* and to impose mulcts, receive forfeitures, &c.

The power of compelling all inhabitants within their *Soke* or *Liberty*, to plead in their own Courts.

To be free Buyers and Sellers of any Goods and Merchandizes, anywhere, within the *King's* dominions.

To be not only acquitted from paying Toll in other Markets, but empowered to demand it in their own.

To be exempted from Tolls for Repair of Roads.

To be exempted from Tolls on Horses and Carriages.

To be exempted from Duties paid on Rivers, for the Passage of Boats and Vessels.

To be exempted from Duties paid on Bridges.

The privileges of judging a Thief, taken within their liberty, as well as that of trying any one for theft, without the bounds of it.

The power of inflicting Punishments, to that of *Death*, on all criminal delinquents.

The liberty of going into the Harbour of *Yarmouth* with their vessels, and lying there at ebb-tide.

All *Waifs*, *Strays*, and *Treasure-trove*, or treasure found hidden, which, by the law of *England*, belongs to the *King*.

The grant of *Flotson* and *Jetson*, that is, shipwrecked Goods floating on the Sea, and those cast from the sea on their shores, which belong also to the *King*.

The right of *Maritagium*, or that of marrying their Heiresses, without the *King's* consent.

The privileges of being a *Gild*, afterwards termed a *Guild*, that is, a *Fraternity*, *Society*, or *Community of Men*, *gelding* or paying all common Charges out of a common stock, with all the franchises of a *Court-Leet* or *Court-Baron*.

In later times, History seems to have presented but one solitary instance of any thing like distrust, or any degree of displeasure manifested on the part of our Sovereigns, towards *these Ports*. In the 28th year of *Queen Elizabeth*, (1586) it appears, (from the *Burghley Papers*, contained in the *Lansdowne Manuscripts*, in the *British Museum*,) that a representation was exhibited of the state and condition of the several Castles on the *Sea-coast*, in consequence of their having been represented not to be in a sufficient state of defence. A report was then made of the charges of supplying the castles and forts, together with a long item of deficiencies, with estimates of expences necessary to supply them, and to furnish *Dover Castle* in particular. In these Papers is given a Letter from the *Queen* to the Officers of the *Cinque Ports*, commanding them to do their duty, or that otherwise she would *cancel their Privileges*. This threat is highly characteristic of the masculine mind and energies of the great and extraordinary *Woman*, by whom it was made, who could also threaten to "unfrock" Bishops, and that in language of no very soft, elegant, or *feminine* expression. The importance of the period, however, when it was made, might be regarded as a justification of the threat, from the urgency of its motive. The *Kingdom* was at that time menaced by the invasion of *Spain*, through their formidable, and, as it was then styled, "*invincible Armada*;" and every precaution, on the part of the executive Government, was essential towards keeping all points as invulnerable as possible to the menaced attack. And here "the guardian and protecting Genius of *England* was neither asleep nor satisfied," but, through her *Queen*, was vigilant and watchful over its safety. To her and her gallant subjects, our brave progenitors, we owe the great national and decisive victory which followed that formidable invasion. This the *Navy* of *England* effected; and our *Maritime Ports*, including those of the *Cinque Ports*, will ever, in the annals of our History, enjoy the glory of having materially aided in its atchievement, and of sharing in its triumph.

CHAPTER II.

The most prominent and important feature in the *Military History* of *Hastings*, is that which it derives from its having been the place contiguous to that where *William the Conqueror* first landed on his invasion of *England*, and from the great and decisive battle to which it has given name. The most copious and detailed Account of this great Event, is that given in the *Harleian* Miscellany, a Narrative which must excite much local and national interest, and is worthy of being given *verbatim*, as recorded in that rare and valuable document, to which many readers may not readily have the means of access.

The Duke of *Normandy*, receiving intelligence that the sea-coasts were left naked of defence, loosed from *St. Valery's* with 300, or, as some writers report, 896, or as one *Norman* Writer affirms, with more than 1000 sail; and, having a gentle gale, arrived at *Pevensey*, in *Sussex*, upon the 28th of *September*. The ship, wherein the Duke was carried, is said (as if it had run for the garland of victory) to have outstripped the rest so far, that the sailors were forced to strike sail, and haul before the wind to have their company. When he first stepped upon the shore, one of his feet slipped a little. The Duke, to recover himself, stepped more strongly with the other foot, and sunk into the sand somewhat deep. One of his soldiers, espying this, said merrily unto him: "You had almost fallen, my lord; but you have well maintained your standing, and have now taken deep and firm footing in the Soil of *England*: the presage is good, and hereupon I salute you King." The Duke laughed; and the soldiers, with whom superstition doth strongly work, were much confirmed in courage by the jest.

When he had landed his forces, he fortified a piece of ground with strong trenches, and discharged all his ships,

leaving his soldiers no hope to save themselves, but only by victory. After this, he published the causes of his coming in arms, namely:

1. To challenge the kingdom of *England*, given to him by his cousin, King *Edward*, the last lawful possessor at that time thereof.

2. To revenge the death of his cousin *Alfred*, brother to the same King *Edward*, and of the *Normans*, who did accompany him into *England*, no less cruelly than deceitfully slain by Earl *Goodwin*, and his adherents.

3. To revenge the injury done unto *Robert*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*; who, by the practice (as it was then given forth) of *Harold*, had been exiled, in the life-time of King *Edward*.

This last *Article* was added, either to please the Pope, or generally in favour of the clergy; to whom the example grew then intolerable, that an archbishop should be once questioned by any other, than by themselves.

So the Duke, leaving his fortification furnished with competent forces to assure the place, as well for a retreat as for daily landing of fresh supplies, marched forward to *Hastings*, and there raised another fortress, and planted likewise a garrison therein. And in all places, he restrained his soldiers either from spoiling, or harming the country-people, for fear that, thereby, they would fall into disorder; but giving forth, that it were cruelty to spoil them, who in a short time should be his subjects. Here the Duke, because he would not either adventure, or trust his soldiers, went forth in person to discover the country, with fifteen horsemen in his company, and no more. His return was on foot, by reason of the evil-qualitied ways; and, when *Fitz-Osborne*, who went with him, was over-wearied with the weight of his armour, the Duke eased him, by bearing his helmet upon his shoulder. This action may seem of slender regard, but yet did gain him both favour and duty among his soldiers.

King *Harold*, hearing of these approaches, hasted by great journies towards *London*, sending his messengers to all

places, both to encourage and intreat the people to draw together for their common defence. Here he mustered his soldiers; and, albeit he found that his forces were much impaired by his late battle against *Harfager*, (1) yet he gathered an able army, countenanced and commanded by divers of the nobility, which resorted unto him from many parts of the realm. The Duke, in the meantime, sent a messenger unto him, who demanded the kingdom in so stout a manner, that he was at the point to have been evil-intreated by the King. Again the King sent his messenger to the Duke, forbidding him, with lofty language, to make any stay within that country, but to return again no less speedily, than rashly he had entered. The Duke, between mirth and scorn, returned answer, "That, as he came not upon his intreaty, so at his command he would not depart. But, (said he,) I am not come to word with your king, I am come to fight, and am desirous to fight: I will be ready to fight with him, albeit I had but 10,000 such men, as I have brought 60,000."

King *Harold* spent little time, lost none (unless haply that which he might have taken more) both in appointing and ordering his army. And, when he was ready to take the field, his mother entreated him, first moderately, then with words of passion, and with tears, that he would not adventure his person to the battle. Her importunity was admired the more, for that it was both without any apparent cause, and not usual in former times. But *Harold*, with undaunted countenance and heart, conducted his army into *Sussex*, and incamped within seven miles of the *Normans;* who thereupon approached so near to the *English*, that the one army was within view of the other.

First, spies were sent on both sides, to discover the state and condition of their enemies. They, who were sent from the *English*, made a large report, both of the number, and appointment, and discipline of the *Normans*. Whereupon *Girth*, younger brother to King *Harold*, presented him with

(1) *Harfager*, which, by interpretation, is *Fair Locks*.

advice, not to play his whole state at a cast; not to be so carried with desire of victory, as not to wait the time to attain it; that it is proper to invaders presently to fight, because they are then in the very pride and flourish of their strength; but the assailed should rather delay battle, rather observe only and attend their enemies, cut off their relief, vex them with incommodities, weary them, and wear them out by degrees: that it could not be long before the Duke's army, being in a strange country, would be reduced to necessities; it could not be long but, by reason it consisted of divers nations, it would draw into disorder; that it was proper to an army, compounded of different people, to be almost invincible at the first, whilst all contend to excel, or at least, to equal others in brave performance; but, if they be advisedly endured, they will easily fall into disorders, and, lastly, of themselves dissolve. Or if, (said he,) you resolve to fight, yet, because you are sworn to the Duke, (1) you shall do well to withdraw your presence, to employ your authority in mustering a new army, to be ready to receive him with fresh forces. And, if you please to commit the charge of this encounter unto me, I will not fail to express both the love of a brother, and the care and courage of a commander. For, as I am not obliged to the Duke by oath, so shall I either prevail with the better cause, or with the quieter conscience die."

Both these counsels were rejected by *Harold*. The *First* out of a violent vehemency of these northern nations, who do commonly esteem delay of battle a dejected cowardice, a base and servile deflowering of time, but to bear through their designs at once, they account a point of honourable courage. The *Second* he esteemed both shameful to his reputation, and hurtful to the state of his affairs. For, what honour had he gained by his former victories, if, when he came to the greatest pinch of danger, he should fearfully

(1) This refers to the oath *Harold* had taken to the Duke of *Normandy*, in King *Edward*'s life-time.

shrink back? With what heart should the soldiers fight, when they have not his presence for whom they fight; when they have not their general an eye-witness of their performance; when they want his sight, his encouragement, his example, to inflame them to valour? The presence of the prince is worth many thousands of ordinary soldiers: the ordinary soldier will undertake both labour and danger for no other respect so much, as by the presence of the prince. And, therefore, he did greatly extenuate the worth of the *Normans*, terming them a company of priests; because their fashion was to shave their faces: but whatsoever they were, as he had (he said) digested in his mind the hardest events of battle; so either the infamy or suspicion of cowardice in no case he would incur. He resolved not to overlive so great dishonour; he resolved to set up, as his last rest, his crown, and kingdom; and life withal. And thus oftentimes fortune dealeth with men, as executioners do with condemned persons; she will first blindfold, and then dispatch them.

After this, the *Norman* sent a Monk to offer the choice of these conditions to *Harold;* either to relinquish his kingdom upon certain conditions; or to hold it under homage to the Duke; or to try their cause by single combate; or to submit it to the judgement of the Pope, according to the Laws of *Normandy* or of *England*, which he would. Again, some conditions were propounded from King *Harold* to the Duke. But their thoughts were so lifted up, both with pride and confidence, by reason of their former victories, that no moderate overture could take place; and so they appointed the day following, which was the 14th of *October*, to determine their quarrel by sentence of the sword. This happened to be the birth-day of King *Harold*, which, for that cause, by a superstitious error, he conjectured would be prosperous unto him.

The night before the battle, for divers respects, was unquiet. The *English* spent the time in feasting and drinking, and made the air ring with shoutings and songs; the *Normans* were more soberly silent, and busied themselves much in de-

votion; being rather still than quiet, not so much watchful as not able to sleep. At the first appearance of the day, the King and the Duke were ready in arms, encouraging their soldiers, and ordering them in their arrays; in whose eyes it seemed that courage did sparkle, and that in their face and gesture victory did dance. The Duke put certain relics about his neck, upon which King *Harold* had sworn unto him. It is reported that, when he armed, the back of his cuirasses was placed before, by the error of him that put it on; some would have been dismayed hereat, but the duke smiled and said, "assuredly this day my fortune will turn, I shall either be a king or nothing, before night."

The *English* were knit in one main body on foot; whereof the first ranks consisted of *Kentishmen* (who by an ancient custom did challenge the honour of that place) the next were filled with *Londoners;* then followed the other *English.* Their chief weapons were pole-axe, sword, and dart, with a large target for their defence. They were paled in front, with pavises in such wise, that it was thought impossible for the enemy to break them. The King stood on foot by his standard, with two of his brothers, *Girth* and *Leofwine;* as well to relieve from thence all parts that should happen to be distressed, as also to manifest to the soldiers, that they retained no thoughts of escaping by flight. On the other side, the *Normans* were divided into three battles: the first was conducted by *Roger Montgomery*, and *William Fitz-Osborne;* it consisted of horsemen of *Anjou*, *Maine*, and *Bretagne*, commanded by a *Bretagner* named *Fergent*, it carried the banner, which the Pope had sent. The middle battle consisting of soldiers of *Germany* and *Poictou*, was led by *Jeffery Martell*, and a prince of *Almaigne.* The Duke himself closed the last battle, with the strength of his *Normans*, and the flower of his nobility. The archers were divided into wings, and also dispersed by bands through all the three battles.

Thus were both sides set upon a bloody bargain: ambition, hope, anger, hate, inflaming them to valour. The duke edged his soldiers, by declaring unto them the noble acts of

their ancestors, (1) the late admirable achievements of their fellow *Normans*, in subduing the kingdom of *Sicily;* their own brave exploits under him; by shewing them all that pleasant and plentiful country, as the purchase of their prowess, as the gain and reward of their adventure; by putting them in mind that they were in a country both hostile and unknown; before them the sword, the vast ocean behind, no place of retreat, no surety but in valour and in victory; so that they who would not contend for glory, were, upon necessity, to fight for their lives. *Lastly*, by assuring them, that, as he was the first in advice, so would he be the foremost in adventure, being fully resolved either to vanquish, or to die. The king encouraged his men, by presenting to their remembrance the miseries which they sustained, not long before, under the oppression of the *Danes;* (2) which, whether they were again to endure, or never to fear, it lieth (said he) in the issue of the field. The king had the advantage both for number of men and for their large able bodies. The duke both in arms, especially in regard of the bow and arrows, and in experience and skill of arms; both equal in courage, both confident alike in the favour of fortune, which had always crowned their courage with victory. And

Now, by fronting of both the armies, the plots and labours of many months were reduced to the hazard of a few hours. The *Normans* marched with a song of the valiant acts of *Roland*, esteeming nothing of peril, in regard to the glory of their adventure. When they approached near their enemies, (3) they saluted them first with a storm of arrows; *Robert Fitz-Beaumont*, a young gentleman of *Normandy*,

(1) The *Norwegians* and Danes, as well in England, as in France.

(2) The spoil and ruin of their flourishing land, and common government; the rifling of their private estates; the abusing of their wives and daughters; the destruction, or, what is worse, the oppression and slavery of all sorts of people.

(3) One named *Taillefer* advanced forward at the head of the army, and challenged any one of the *English* to a single combat, which being accepted, he slew the first and second; but was himself slain by the third assailant: upon which the *Normans* began the attack.

beginning the fight from the right wing. This manner of fight, as it was new, so was it most terrible to the *English*, and they were least provided to avoid it. *First*, they opened their ranks, to make way for the arrows to fall; but, when that avoidance did nothing avail, they closed again, and covered themselves with their targets, joined together in manner of a pent-house; encouraging one another to haste forward, to leap lustily to hand-strokes, and to scour their swords in the intrails of their enemies. Then the duke commanded his horsemen to charge; but the *English* received them upon the points of their weapons, with so lively courage, in so firm and stiff order, that the overthrow of many of the foremost did teach their followers to adventure themselves with better advice. Hereupon they shifted into wings, and made way for the footmen to come forward. Then did both armies join in a horrible shock, with pole-axes, and the prince of weapons—the sword; maintaining the fight with so manlike fury, as if it had been a battle of giants, rather than of men. And so they continued the greatest part of that day, in close and furious fight; blow for blow, wound for wound, death for death; their feet steady, their hands diligent, their eyes watchful, their hearts resolute; neither their advisement dazzled by fierceness, nor their fierceness any thing abated by advisement.

In the mean time the horsemen gave many sharp charges, but were always beaten back with disadvantage. The greatest annoyance came from the archers, whose shot showered among the *English* so thick, that they seemed to have the enemy in the midst of their army. Their armour was not sufficiently either complete or of proof to defend them, but every hand, every finger's breadth, unarmed, was almost an assured place for a deep, and, many times, a deadly wound. Thus, whilst the front was maintained in good condition, many thousands were beaten down behind, whose death was not so grievous unto them, as the manner of their death, in the midst of their friends, without an enemy at hand, upon whom they might shew some valour, and work some revenge.

This manner of fight would soon have determined as well the hopes as the fears of both sides, had not the targets of the *English* been very serviceable unto them; had not *K. Harold* also, with a lively and constant resolution, performed the part not only of a skilful commander, by directing, encouraging, providing, relieving; but of a valiant soldier, by using his weapon, to the example of his soldiers. In places of greatest danger he was always present, repairing the decays, reforming the disorders, and encouring his company, that, in doing as men, whether they prevailed, or whether they perished, their labour was always gloriously employed. So they knit strongly together, and stood in close and thick array, as if they had been but one body: not only bearing the brunt of their enemies, but making such an impression upon their squadron that the great body began to shake. The duke adventured in person so far, moved no less by his natural magnanimity, than by glory of the enterprize, that, besides his often alighting to fight on foot, two, or (as some report) three horses were slain under him. And having a body both able by nature, and by use hardened to endure travail, he exacted the greater service of his soldiers, commending the forward, blaming the slow, and crying out (according to his nature) with vehement gesture and voice unto all, that it was a shame for them, who had been victorious against all men with whom they dealt, to be so long held by the English in delay of victory. So, partly by his authority, and partly by his example, he retained his soldiers, and imposed upon them the fairest necessity of courage, whilst every man contended to win a good opinion of their prince.

Then the fight entered into a new fit of heat; nothing less feared than death, the greatness of danger making both sides the more resolute; and they, who could not approach to strike with the hand, were heard to encourage their fellows by speech, to pursue the victory, to pursue their glory, not to turn to their own both destruction and disgrace. The clashing of armour, the jostling of bodies, the resounding of blows, was the fairest part of this bloody medley; but the grisliness of wounds, the hideous falls and groans of the dying,

all the field defiled with dust, blood, broken armour, mangled bodies, represented terror in her foulest form. Never was fury better governed; never game of death better played. The more they fought, the better they fought; the more they smarted, the less they regarded smart.

At the last, when the duke perceived that the *English* could not be broken by strength of arm, he gave direction that his men should retire and give ground; not loosely, not disorderly, as in a fearful and confused haste, but advisedly, and for advantage: keeping the front of their squadron firm and close, without disbanding on foot in array. Nothing was more hurtful to the *English*, being of a frank and noble spirit, than that their violent inclination carried them too fast into hope of victory. For feeling their enemies to yield under their hand, they did rashly follow those who were not hasty to fly; and in the heat of their pursuit, upon a false conceit of victory, loosed and disordered their ranks, thinking then of nothing but of executing the chase. The *Normans*, espying the advantage to be ripe, made a stiff stand, redoubled upon the *English*, and, pressing on with a fury equal to their favourable fortune, with a cruel butchery broke into them. This error could not possibly be repaired. But it is scarce credible with what strength, both of courage and hand, the *English*, even in despight of death, sustained themselves in this disorder, drawing into small squadrons, and beating down their enemies on every hand, being resolved to sell their lives with their place.

But a mischief is no mischief, if it comes alone. Besides this disadvantage of dis-array, the shot of the *Normans* did continually beat upon the *English*, with a grievous execution. Among others, king *Harold*, about the closing of the evening, as he was busy in sustaining his army, both with voice and hand, was struck with an arrow through the left eye, into his brains, of which wound he presently died. His two brothers, *Girth* and *Leofwine*, were also slain, and also most of the nobility that were present; so long as the king stood, they stood stoutly, both with him, and for him, and by him; his directions supported them, his brave behaviour

breathed fresh boldness and life into them. But his death was a deadly stab to their courage; upon report of his death, they began to waver in resolution, whether to trust to the force of their arms, or to commend their safety to their good footmanship. In this uncertainty many were slain; many retired in reasonable order to a rising ground, whither they were closely followed by the *Normans;* but the *English*, having gotten advantage of the place, and drawing courage out of despair, with a bloody charge did drive them down. Count *Eustaches*, supposing fresh forces to be arrived, fled away with fifty soldiers in his company, and, meeting with the duke, sounded him secretly in his ear, that, if he went any further, he was undone. Whilst he was thus speaking, he was struck between the shoulder with so violent a blow, that he fell down as dead, and voided much blood at his nose and mouth. In this conflict, many of the noblest *Normans* were slain, which moved the duke to make a strong ordered stand, giving liberty, thereby, for those *English* to retire. Others fled through a watery channel, the passages whereof were well known unto them; and, when the *Normans* did more sharply than advisedly pursue, the place being shadowed partly with sedges and reeds, and partly with the night, they were either stifled in the waters, or easily destroyed by the English, and that in so great numbers, that the place was filled up with dead bodies. The residue scattered in smaller companies, and had their flight favoured by increasing darkness; the enemy not adventuring to follow, both in a strange country, and in the night. Earl *Edwin* and Earl *Morchard*, brothers of approved both courage and faith, did great service at the time, in collecting these dispersed troops, and leading them in some fashion to *London*.

Duke *William*, surprised with joy, gave public charge for a solemn thanksgiving to GOD. Then he erected his pavilion in the midst of the field, among the thickest of those bodies whom death had made to lie quietly together. There he passed the residue of that night, and the next morning mustered his soldiers, buried those that were slain, and gave

liberty to the *English* to do the like. The body of king *Harold* could not be known by his face, it was so deformed by death, and by his wound; by his armour, and by certain marks upon his body it was known. As it lay upon the ground, a *Norman* soldier did strike it into the leg with his sword; for which unmanly action he was cassed by the duke with open disgrace. It was carried into the duke's pavilion, and there kept under the custody of *William Mallet*. And, when his mother made suit for it to be buried, the duke denied it at first, affirming, that burial was not fit for him, whose ambition was the cause of so many funerals. The mother, besides her lamentations and tears, offered for it (as one Norman writer affirms) the weight thereof in gold; but the duke, with a manly compassion, gave it freely, as holding it dishonourable both to value the body of a king, and make sale of a slain enemy. So his body was buried by his mother at *Waltham Cross*, within the monastery which he had founded. Verily there was nothing to be blamed in him, but that his courage could not stoop to be lower than a king.

The fight continued with very great both constancy and courage, and variety of fortune, from seven of the clock in the morning until night. Of the *Normans* were slain 6,000 and more, besides those that were drowned and beaten down in the water. The slaughter of the *English* is uncertainly reported, but certainly it was far greater than that of the *Normans*. Certain, also, that their death was most honourable and fair, not any one basely abandoning the field; not any one yielding to be taken prisoner. And yet one circumstance more I hold fit to be observed, that this victory was gotten only by the means of the blow of an arrow; the use whereof was, by the *Normans*, first brought into this land. Afterwards the *English*, being trained to that fight, did thereby chiefly maintain themselves with honourable advantage against all nations with whom they did contend in arms, being generally reputed the best shot in the world.

The next day after the victory, the duke returned to *Hastings*, about seven miles from the place of the encounter,

partly to refresh his army, and partly to settle in advice and order, for his further prosecution. *First:* He dispatched messengers to signify his success to his friends abroad. To the pope he sent king *Harold's* standard, which represented a man fighting, wrought curiously with gold and precious stones. Afterwards, placing a strong garrison at *Hastings*, he conducted his army towards *London*, not the direct way, but coasted about through *Sussex*, *Surry*, *Hampshire*, and *Berkshire;* the ways where he passed being as free from resistance as his thoughts were from change. At *Wallingford* he passed over the *Thames*, and then marched forward through *Oxfordshire*, *Buckinghamshire*, and *Hertfordshire*, until he came to the castle at *Berkhamstead.* In this passage many of his soldiers languished and died of the flux. And whether it were upon licentiousness, after the late victory, or whether for want of necessary provision, or whether to strike terror into the *English*, or whether to leave no danger at his back, he permitted the sword to range at large, to harrass freely, to defile many places with ruin and blood.

Aldred, Archbishop of *York*, *Wolstane*, Bishop of *Worcester*, *Wilfire*, Bishop of *Hereford*, and many other prelates of the realm went unto the duke at *Berkhamstead*, accompanied with *Edgar Atheline*, (the only rightful heir,) Earl *Edwin*, Earl *Morchard*, and divers others of the nobility; who gave pledges for their allegiance, and were thereupon received to subjection and favour. The duke presently dispatched to *London*, was received with many declarations of joy, the lesser in heart, the fairer in appearance, and, upon *Christmas-day* next following, was crowned king. (1)

A very curious history of this battle is said to be now in existence at *Bayeux* in *Normandy*, and to have been long preserved among the ornaments and relics in the cathedral church there. If it be really, as is affirmed, a faithful chronicle of the events and circumstances it represents, it may be deemed a complete illustration of that of the Norman Conquest, depicting, as it does, with every minute particular,

(1) By *Aldred*, Archbishop of *York; Stigand*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, refusing to perform the ceremony.

the several circumstances, not only of the battle itself, but of various incidents which preceded it, from the first landing of the Normans, till its termination. A very full account and description of this old and curious relic, which may itself be regarded as a sort of historical legend, is given in a work written by the late *Doctor Ducarel*, in the library of the Antiquarian Society, published in 1767, and entitled "A Tour through Part of Normandy." Its connection with the subject of the battle may render some notice of it not wholly uninteresting.

This historical tapestry is stated, in a Memoire read by a *Monsieur Lancelot*, before the Academie de Belles-Lettres at *Paris*, in 1724, to have been regarded as one of the oldest and most authentic monuments extant of the Norman conquest over this kingdom. On certain festivals, it was used to adorn the church in which it is preserved, and is called, by tradition, "*Duke William's toilette*," having been the work, as is said, of his Queen *Matilda*, and the ladies of her court, after his conquest of England. The history, represented in it, commences some time antecedently to *William's* invasion of this country, and ends with his victory and the death of *Harold*. The abrupt way in which, as appears by the figures, the work terminates, shews that it was intended to be continued, perhaps, as *Monsieur Lancelot* infers, to the coronation of *William*, and that it might have been left unfinished by the death, or other feminine recreations, of the queen. The number of Plates in *Dr. Ducarel's* book, taken from original drawings of the tapestry, is seven; and their several subjects are indicated by latin mottos or incriptions over the figures, as follows; under each of which is given an English translation.

Plate I.

"HAROLDUS DUX ANGLORUM ET SUI MILITES
"EQUITANT AD BOSHAM."

Harold, general or leader of the English, and his soldiers, (or knights) ride to *Bosham*, (or *Boshenham*.) This was a small sea-port on the coast of *Sussex*, which was his own property, and had, as is stated, been obtained by *Earl Godwin*, his father, from the *Archbishop* of *Canterbury*, by fraud.

"HIC HAROLD MARE NAVIGAVIT ET VELIS VENTO PLENIS
"VENIT IN TERRAM WIDONIS COMITIS."

Here Harold has embarked on the sea, and, with sails filled with wind, is driven on the coast of the Earl *Wido*. This part of the story represents *Harold* embarking with his attendants, to take the diversion of fishing, and driven by a violent wind on the coast of *Picardy*, belonging to Earl *Wido*, or, as he is termed, Earl of *Ponthieu*.

"HIC APPREHENDIT WIDO HAROLDUM ET DUXIT EUM AD BELREM
"ET IBI EUM TENIT."

Here *Wido* makes *Harold* prisoner, and conducts him to *Belrem*, and there detains him.

"UBI HAROLD ET WIDO PARABOLANT."

Where (at *Belrem*) *Harold* and *Wido* hold a conference.

"UBI NUNTII WILLIELMI DUCIS VENERUNT AD WIDONEM."

Where the Ambassadors of Duke *William* (of *Normandy*) come to *Wido*.

Harold, having found the means of informing Duke *William* of his misfortune, the latter sends ambassadors to *Wido*, for the purpose of *Harold's* ransom.

"HIC NUNTII WILLIELMI DUCIS."

These are Duke *William's* ambassadors.

Plate II.

"VENIT NUNTIUS AD WILGELMUM DUCEM."

An ambassador comes (from *Wido*) to Duke *William*.

"HIC WIDO ADDUXIT HAROLDUM AD
"WILGELMUM NORMANORUM DUCEM."

Here *Wido* has conducted Harold to *William* Duke of *Normandy*.

"UBI UNUS:—CLERICUS ET ÆLFGIVA."

Here is a person (a clerk or secretary) coming to Elfgiva.

Elfgiva is stated to be the Duke *William's* Duchess, and this secretary is supposed to relate to her the promise the Duke had given of her daughter *Adeliza* in marriage to *Harold*. Why the Duchess is here termed *Ælfgiva*, instead of *Matilda*, is by no means satisfactorily accounted for.

"HIC WILLEM DUX ET EXERCITUS EJUS VENERUNT AD MONTEM
"MICHAELIS ET HIC TRANSIERUNT FLUMEN COSNONIS.
"ET HIC HAROLDUS DUX TRAHEBAT EOS DE ARENA"

Here Duke *William* and his band come to *Mount St. Michael*, and cross the River *Cosnon*. And here Duke *Harold*, (who is mentioned to

have been a very tall and powerful man) drags them (those who are sinking in the sands) on shore.

"Et Venerunt Ad Dol: Et Conan Fuga Vertit Redn."

Here they come to (the town of) *Dol;* and *Conan* (Earl of *Bretagne,* who was then besieging it) turns back in flight.

"Hic Milites Willelmi Ducis Pugnant Contra
"Dinantes Et Cunan Claves Porrexit."

Here Duke *William's* soldiers engage with those of *Dinant,* and *Cunant* (or *Conan*) is offering up the Keys (of the City of *Dinant.*)

"Hic Dedit Willelmus Arma Haroldo."

Here *William* gives *Harold* arms,—or knights him.

Plate III.

"Hic Willelmus Venit Bagias—Ubi Haroldus
"Sacramentum Fecit Willelmo Duci."

Here *William* comes to *Bayeux;* where *Harold* takes an oath of fealty to Duke *William.*

"Hic Haroldus Dux Reversus Est Ad Anglicam Terram
"Et Venit Ad Edwardum Regem."

Here Duke *Harold* returns back to *England,* and presents himself to King *Edward.*—This was *Edward the Confessor,* who had married *Harold's* sister, and raised him to the highest rank in the Kingdom.

"Eadwardus Rex In Lecto Alloquitur Fideles."

King *Edward* (reclining) on a couch, confers with his faithful attendants, (or counsellors).

"Et Hic Defunctus Est."

And here he dies.

"Hic Portatur Corpus Eadwardi Regis Ad Ecclesiam
"Sancti Petri Apostoli."

Here the body of King *Edward* is borne to the Church of St. Peter the Apostle (*Westminster-Abbey.*)

"Hic Dederunt Haroldo Coronam Regis."

Here the kingly crown is given to *Harold.*

"Hic Residet Haroldus Rex Anglorum."

Here sits (enthroned) *Harold,* King of the English, (or Anglo-Saxons.)

"Stigant——Archiepiscopus."

Stigant, the Archbishop (of Canterbury) who is standing at *Harold's* left hand at his Coronation.

"ISTI MIRANTUR STELLAM."

These (some of the Spectators, assembled at the Coronation) are looking with wonder at a Constellation.—A Comet is stated to have appeared at this time, and to have been regarded by the People, as the precursor of some great and ominous event to the Kingdom.

"HIC NAVIS ANGLICA VENIT IN
"TERRAM WILLELMI DUCIS."

Here an English ship comes to the Coasts of Duke *William*.—This ship was probably sent to announce to him *Edward's* death, and *Harold's* accession to the throne.

"HIC WILLELMUS DUX JUSSIT
"NAVES ÆDIFICARE."

Here Duke William orders Ships to be built.

Plate IV.

"HIC TRAHUNT NAVES AD MARE."

Here they draw ships into the Sea. This Plate represents men in the act of drawing ships into the water with ropes; a practice used most likely at that time of floating them, before the present mode of launching vessels was discovered.

"ISTI PORTANT ARMAS AD NAVES, ET HIC TRAHUNT
"CARUM, CUM VINO ET ARMIS."

Some are carrying arms to the ships, and here they are embarking provision with wine and arms.

"HIC WILLELMUS DUX IN MAGNO NAVIGIO,
"MARE TRANSIVIT ET VENIT AD PEVENSE."

Here Duke William, in a large ship, has crossed the sea, and is come to *Pevensey*.

"HIC EXEUNT CABALLI DE NAVIBUS."

Here they disembark the horses from the ships.

"ET HIC MILITES FESTINAVERUNT HESTINGA
"ET CIBUM RAPPERENTUR."

And here the soldiers are sent in haste to *Hastings*, and plunder provisions.

"HIC EST WADARDUS."

Here is a Warden—a person superintending the provisions as they are brought in.

"HIC COQUITUR CARO—ET HIC MINISTRAVERUNT MINISTRI."

Here the provision is cooked, and here the attendants serve the feast.

"Hic Fecerunt Prandium, Et Hic Episcopus Cibum Et Potum "Benedicit."

Here they are feasting, and here the Bishop blesses the meat and drink.

Plate V.

"Iste Jussit Ut Foderentur Castellum Ad Hesteng."

He (*Robert*, Count de *Mortain*, a brother of *William*) gives orders for *digging* (or laying the foundation of) a castle (or fort) at *Hastings*.

From the term *foderentur*, made use of, and of which the literal translation is here given, (from *fodio*, to dig, delve, or mine) it has been inferred, by some authors, that the castle of *Hastings* owed its first origin to *William the Conqueror*. But if this opinion have been grounded on the story described in this tapestry, and rests solely on that, it ought rather to be received as conjecture, than regarded as an authority sufficiently weighty, for the decision or establishment of so important an historical fact. The word *Castellum*, the diminutive of *Castrum*, a castle, would seem to imply that, in the hurry and pressure of their time and circumstances, the *Normans* were anxious to take measures for present and immediate defence against the exasperated inhabitants of the country they had invaded; and that, for this purpose, orders had been given for erecting a small castle, or fortress (for such *Castellum* more properly signifies) or, for throwing up some hasty intrenchments, as the word *foderentur* might mean, for the exigencies of the moment. Circumstanced as *William* was, he must have had other objects, more pressing on his attention, and more essential to his immediate safety and the success of his enterprise, to have attended to: nor could he have had either time or the ability to have employed himself in the erection of a castle of such size and massive strength and power, as that of *Hastings* must have been, and which, from the ruins of it time has left us, must have occupied years of labour in its building and completion.

"Hic Nuntiatum Est Willelmo De Haroldo."

Here news is brought to *William* respecting *Harold*; to apprise him that he is advancing to give him battle.

"HIC DOMUS INCENDITUR."

Here a house is set on fire.

Dr. *Ducarel* here observes, "it is hardly to be believed he burnt only one house;" but if any extensive fire had occurred, *Hastings* could scarcely be in a state to offer accommodation to William and his army, during the week they are said to have remained there, for the purpose of burying the dead, and recovering his men from sickness.

"HIC MILITES EXIERUNT DE HESTINGA, ET VENERUNT
"AD PRÆLIUM CONTRA HAROLDUM REGEM."

Here the soldiers march out of *Hastings*, to give battle to *King Harold.*

"HIC WILLELMO DUX INTERROGAT VITAL, SI VIDISSET
"EXERCITUM HAROLDI."

Here Duke *William* asks *Vital* (a man on horseback) if he had seen any thing of *Harold's* army.

"ISTE NUNTIAT HAROLDUM DE EXERCITU WILLELMI DUCIS."

Some one tells *Harold* of the advance of Duke *William's* army.

"HIC WILLELMUS DUX ALLOQUITUR SUIS MILITIBUS,
"UT PREPARARENT SE VIRILITER ET SAPIENTER AD
"PRÆLIUM, CONTRA ANGLORUM EXERCITUM."

Here Duke *William* harrangues his soldiers, and tells them to be ready to give battle, manfully and skilfully, to the English army.

Plate VI.

"HIC CEÆIDERUNT LEWINE ET GURD, FRATRES HAROLDI REGIS."

Here *Lewin* and *Gurth*, brothers of king *Harold*, are slain.

"HIC CECIDERUNT SIMUL ANGLI ET FRANCI IN PRÆLIO."

Here the English and French are lying promiscuously, slain in the battle.

"HIC ODO EPISCOPUS BACULUM TENENS CONFOR."

Here Bishop *Odo* holds up a baton or staff—in the act of encouraging the soldiers.

Odo, who was half-brother to *William*, and accompanied him in the battle, is here represented on horseback, not in the costume and pontificals of a *bishop*, but accoutred as a warrior, in armour. He is stated to have rendered *William* the most important services, and to have been eminently instrumental in aiding him to the sovereignty of England.

"HIC EST WILLELMUS DUX."

Here is Duke *William*.—He is here represented animating his soldiers, who seem to be giving way.

"HIC FRANCI PUGNANT, ET CECIDERUNT QUI
"ERANT CUM HAROLDO."

Here the French fight (or rally), and put *Harold's* soldiers to the rout.

Plate VII.

"HIC HAROLD. REX INTERFECTUS EST."

Here King *Harold* is slain.

With this catastrophe, the history of the tapestry, together with the curious and toilsome labours of the work itself, terminate. If it were co-eval with the history and the events it traces, and to be regarded as a faithful record of its times, it may truly be affirmed to be a valuable document; supplying to the history of the Norman Conquest, incidents and circumstances unnoticed by our own historians. At all events, it has claims to peculiar interest, both from its antiquity, and as exhibiting, in the figures and subjects it delineates, the dresses, manners and customs of that early period; and, more particularly, the way in which the higher order of female society employed their time in that comparatively unrefined and barbarous age. (1)

The consternation, as mentioned by *Hume*, and other historians, into which the kingdom was thrown, on the

(1) A series of engravings, coloured from the drawings of this tapestry, by the late *Charles A. Stothard, Esq.* F. S. A. and taken from the tapestry itself at *Bayeux*, has been published by the *Antiquarian Society*.

It is to be lamented by the lovers of the elegant arts, that this so distinguished an ornament to them should have been prematurely snatched from society in his 34th year, whilst in the eager pursuit of his professional labours, in the investigation of subjects connected with the architectural antiquities of the country. This highly promising artist, whilst tracing the fragments of some stained glass, remaining in one of the windows of the church at *Bere Ferrers*, in *Devonshire*, among which was a portrait of the founder, unfortunately fell from a ladder, and, his head falling against the monument of a knight in the chancel, he was instantaneously killed, by, as supposed, a concussion of the brain.

news of this battle and its issue, was but too well grounded on an anticipation of the cruel and disastrous effects, to the conquered *Saxons*, which followed it. Numbers, from that fatal day, were reduced from affluence to want, and *all* from a state of comparative independence, and importance in society, to that of *slaves*. The inhabitants of the *eastern* part of *Sussex*, according to different historians, were the first objects of *William's* fury after the battle. The manors of *Sir John Ashburnham* were, particularly, the marks of his vengeance, from his brave and noble conduct, and the patriotic efforts he made, by raising the *Posse-Comitatus* as *high-sheriff* of the county, for the purpose of joining *Harold* and of defending his country against the foreign invaders. After the battle, this gallant *knight* is stated to have retreated, with his followers, to *Dover;* but was followed thither by *William*, who forced the castle to surrender, and put *Sir John* and many others, to the sword. (1) The conquering army is said to have remained for a week at *Hastings*, to bury their dead and recover from dysentery. From revenge, or other motives, the policy of *William* towards the *English* seems to have been marked with every thing sanguinary and vindictive. Their lands were confiscated almost in one general mass, and parcelled out among his *Norman* followers. The distress of the kingdom, and the miseries of the oppressed and suffering people, at this time, are described in the most heart-rending and afflicting colours. The *Thanes*, or *Nobles*, and other landed proprietors were driven into exile; and the *Ceorls*, or *Farmers*, or *Yeomen*, were ejected from their possessions with the most relentless barbarity, and became *slaves* on the soil they had heretofore tilled as *masters*. The very *Cerfs* or *Slaves* themselves were not even deemed sufficiently harmless, from their low and abject state and condi-

(1) The Rev. Mr. *Hay*, in his "History of *Chichester*," says, "I am credibly informed that *King Harold's* letter to *Sir John*, (desiring his aid and services on the landing of *William*) is still in the possession of his descendants, a monument of antiquity which confers more honour on that family, than their descent from *Charlemagne*.

tion, to escape the weight of this *Norman* cruelty, the detail of which, as some writers have stated, would be deemed incredible. The landed property of the country at this time passed into the hands of new possessors, from one extremity of it to the other; and so completely did the *Conqueror* succeed in humbling and crushing his prostrate foes, that he left scarcely an *English* family of note, as a vestige of their former consequence; and, at this day, among the oldest families in the kingdom, there are very few who can trace their descent, in the *male* line, to *Saxon* origin. Time, however, and a quiet and undisturbed possession of property on the one hand, and submission, and the hopelessness of resistance on the other, gradually softened down all mutual animosities, and, by degrees, settled and established the *social compact* on that basis, on which it has continued to rest through succeeding ages, dispensing equal laws and liberty, with all their attendant blessings, to the country.

The *Castle of Hastings* may be considered as the subject next worthy of notice, and comes naturally and appropriately under this division of its History. Of this ancient edifice, nothing now remains, except a few fragments of its ruins, presenting grotesque and fantastic forms, from different points in which they may be viewed.(1) The only remains now in any degree perfect, are small portions of a round and square Tower, with a part of the sally-port. Its site is on a rocky cliff on the westward of the Town, which, with the subjacent country around it, it must have completely commanded. Indeed, nothing could have been better adapted, from its lofty situation, for the purposes of defence against the ancient modes of warfare, prior to the use of artillery,

(1) A part of the Ruins, as seen from one particular spot, exhibits a perfect and very fine profile of his *late Majesty*. The *Princess Elizabeth*, when at *Hastings*, after her marriage to the Prince of *Hesse Homberg*, and prior to her embarking for the continent, was conducted to East-Hill, expressly for the purpose of seeing this; when *her Royal Highness* was much struck and greatly affected with the resemblance it bore to the features of her revered and venerable father.

Drawn by W. G. Mofs

Engraved by H Adlard.

NORTH WEST VIEW OF THE CASTLE.

To JOHN TOMPSETT ESQR TOWN CLERK of HASTINGS, This plate is respectfully inscribed by W. G. Mofs.

Proof

Published Feb 1824. by W. G. Mofs Kensington.
Printed by R Miller.

most of the approaches to it being nearly perpendicular; and an uncommon deep ditch is said to have been round the rock on which it stood. The original area must have been very extensive, a part of the foundation being still to be observed, stretching out considerably southward to the sea. The annexted plate represents a view of its remains at N. W., and shews its extent in this direction. The venerable aspect of the fine bold cliff, on which the ruins stand, is greatly diminished, by the excavations which are constantly making from it, in the part fronting the sea, and which detract considerably from its noble appearance, by giving it the meaner look of a sand-bank.(1)

Although little occurs in History respecting the period of its first origin, still sufficient is extant to prove both its antiquity and local importance. From the elevated situation of the spot where it stood, as calculated for the ancient modes of defence against an enemy, *Grose* (2) conjectures, that *here* was a fortress in very early times, and long before the coming of the *Normans:* this hypothesis is strengthened by a passage in the Chronicles of *Dover* Monastery, printed in *Leland's* Collectanea, which says that—" When *Arviragus* threw off the *Roman* yoke, it is likely he fortified those places, which were most convenient for their invasion; viz. *Richborough*, *Walmer*, *Dover*, and *Hastings*." *Bishop Lyttleton* also, in his notice of the Churches of *Hastings*, recorded in the Library of the *Antiquarian Society*, conjectures the *Castle*, the ruins of which he states to be " on the summit of a vast Rock, with the appearance of great antiquity," to have been originally a *Roman* fortress, as a defence against the invasion of Pirates. Without presuming an opinion, on a point on which our first and most learned Antiquaries have been divided, I would only observe, that the appearance of the

(1) Some time in the year 1822, two Coins were found at the Castle by some workmen, whilst employed in cutting away the cliff. The one was a shilling of *Elizabeth*, and the other a penny, of *Henry II.* of which the upper part of the head was very perfect. They are both in the possession of *J. G. Shorter*, Esq. of *Hastings*.

(2) *Grose's* " Antiquities of *Sussex*."

Cement is precisely similar to what is now seen in such of the *Roman* walls, or other *Roman* remains, as are yet existing in the Island, being mortar intermixed with small flint-stones and pebbles.

The *Castle*, on the other hand, is stated by some Authorities, to have owed its origin to the *Normans*, and to have been built and completed by *William the Conqueror*, from a *Fort* which he is said to have run up at *Hastings*, immediately on his landing, and previous to his engagement with *Harold*. But this, it is conjectured, could scarcely have been his work, as it must have required more time and labour than his circumstances could, at that time, have afforded, and that it is probable he might repair the old *Roman* Castle and have a garrison there. (1)

The following description of the remains is taken from a work published a few years ago, entitled "A Topographical and Historical Description of the County of *Sussex*."

"What remains of the *Castle* approaches nearest in shape to two sides of an oblique spherical triangle, having the points rounded off. The base, or south side next to the sea, completing the triangle, is formed by a perpendicular craggy cliff, about 400 feet in length, upon which are no vestiges of a wall or other fortification. The east side are the remains of a plain wall, formerly measuring near 300 feet, without tower or defence of any kind. The adjoining side, which faces the north-west, is about 400 feet long; consequently, the area included is about an acre and one-fifth. The walls, no where entire, are about eight feet thick. The gate-way, now demolished, was on the north side near the northernmost angle. Not far from it, to the west, are the remains of a small tower, enclosing a circular flight of stairs; and, still further westward, a sally-port and ruins of another tower. On the east side, at the distance of about 100 feet, ran a ditch 100 feet in breadth; but both the ditch, and the interval between it and the wall, seem to have narrowed by degrees as they approached the gate, and to

(1) *Bishop Lyttleton's* "Notice of the Churches of *Hastings*."

have terminated under it. On the north-west side was another ditch of the like breadth, commencing at the cliff opposite to the westernmost angle, and bearing away almost due north, leaving a level intermediate space, which, opposite to the sally-ports, was 180 feet in breadth."

As so little subsequently occurs, or is mentioned of this *Castle* in history, we may infer its decay and destruction to have been effected, rather by the dilapidating hand of time, than by the devastations of an enemy; all our national records being silent on the subject. In the reign subsequent to the Conquest, that of *William Rufus*, A. D. 1090, it must have been a place of very high importance, as it appears that, in that year, almost all the Bishops and Nobles of *England* were assembled, by royal authority, at the *Castle of Hastings*, to pay personal homage to the *King*, before his departure for *Normandy*. Little more concerning it occurs than that, in the time of *Richard I.*, it contained, within its walls, a free royal chapel, dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, in which were a Dean and several secular Canons, or Prebendaries, and which is conjectured to have owed its origin to one of its earliest proprietors. In the 5th of *Edward III.* the Dean and Chapter petitioned the *King* to repair the *Castle-walls*, to secure their Chapel, which they stated to be "sita infra Claustrum predictum, quod, *per frequentes inundationes maris*, pro majori parte, devastatur." This the *King* is mentioned to have granted, giving them liberty to enclose the said *Castle* with walls, to secure their Chapel. He permitted them also, at the same time, to build houses, and to enjoy the benefit of the pasture belonging to the *Castle*, in the Town of *Hastings*, on condition, that the *King* and his Heirs should have the custody of the *Castle*, in time of war. (1)

The *Castle*, (together with the Rape of *Hastings*, to which it would seem to have been an heir-loom or appendage), was first given by the *Conqueror* to *Robert Earl of Eu*, by one of whose descendants, as has been noticed in

(1) Burrel MSS.

the commencement of this work, it became forfeited to the Crown, in the reign of *Henry III.* By this monarch it was given to his son, afterwards *Edward I.*, and passed afterwards to *Peter of Savoy*, and to *John de Dreux*, *Earl of Richmond*, son to the *Duke of Bretagne*, on certain exchanges of land, pertaining to the Manor or Honour of *Richmond*, which *Peter of Savoy* had made over, for the use of the *Prince;* long after whom, it is stated, the Dukes of *Bretagne* lost their lands in *England*, by adhering to *France.*(1)

In 1372, *Richard II.*, *Hastings* was given to his uncle *John of Gaunt*, who was made *Earl of Richmond.* On the death of *John of Gaunt*, the *Castle* was granted by his son *Henry IV.*, on the deposition of *Richard II.*, to the *Earl* of *Westmoreland*, and the reversion to *Sir John Pelham.* By *Sir John Pelham* it was conveyed to *Sir Thomas Hoo*, of *Hoo* in *Bedfordshire*, to whom was given the title of *Baron of Hastings*, by *King Henry VI.*, for his valour and conduct, in suppressing a rebellion in the Kingdom, during that reign, respecting some Town in *Normandy*, and who is stated also to have merited highly of *Henry*, in his wars with *France.* This nobleman dying without sons, the title became extinct.

The rebellion, here alluded to, is most likely to have been that excited and headed by *Cade* and the men of *Kent;* more especially, as the cession of a town in *Normandy* to the *French* was stated, by those Insurgents, as one of their grievances, and complained of, as having been treacherously given up to *France.* *Shakspeare*, accurate and faithful in his historical delineations, as the *Chronicles* from which he drew his sources and materials, has finely dramatized the history and circumstances of this rebellion, with all those minor incidents and touches of nature and individual character in what he pourtrays, which impart to his matchless works their great and peculiar interest and beauties. In the eloquent and affecting, but vain appeal of the learned

(1) *Gough's "Camden's Britannia."*

and venerable *Lord Say and Sele*, to the rebels to spare his life, which *Shakspeare* has wrought into a fine scene, he says,

> "I sold not *Maine*, I lost not *Normandy*,
> Yet to recover them would lose my life."

I have merely quoted this short passage, as in some degree, illustrative of the preceding remark and opinion.

But to return from this digression.

From the Town of *Hastings*, there is mentioned, in *Camden's Magna Britannia*, to have been an ancient family called *De Hasting*, as ancient as the *Norman* times, one of whom, *Matthew Hasting*, held the manor of *Grenocle* by the tenure of finding an oar at this Haven, (*Hastings*) when the *King* should cross the seas. From this family was descended that of the *Earls of Huntington*. *William de Hasting*, beheaded by *Richard III*, died possessed of the *Castle*, Lordship and Rape of *Hastings*, which were seized as forfeited by his alleged treason. These were restored to his son by *Henry VII*, and confirmed to him by *Henry VIII;* and were, by one of his descendants, conveyed to *Thomas Pelham* of *Laughton* Esq, with the manors of *Crowhurst*, *Burwash*, and *Berelham*, in consideration of the sum of £2,500, and a reserved rent of £13. 6*s*. 8*d*. per annum, which rent may still, probably, continue to be paid. The perpetuity of it was granted and confirmed by *James I*. in the year 1605: by this family they have subsequently continued to be possessed.

The Manor or Honour of *Hastings* is now enjoyed by the noble patron of this work, the present *Earl of Chichester*. *Sir William Burrel's* Manuscripts, A.D. 1777, state *Thomas Lord Pelham* to be the proprietor of the Honour of *Hastings*, which, he says, is paramount to almost all the Manors in the Rape; and that the lord of this Honour appoints a coroner of the whole Rape, except in the franchises. By the above manuscripts it appears, from *Lord Pelham's* deeds and muniments, that the whole Rape or Honour of *Hastings* is contributory to the Hundred of *Battle*, which was payable formerly to the abbot, but since to the lord of the Hundred

of *Battle*, being £1. 9*s*. 4*d*, by *Lord Pelham*. At the head of the receipt given, it is entitled "*Hastings* College and Manor of Stone, for waste lands in *Hastings* Rape." (1)

Ancient records describe the constables and knights, in charge of castles, not only belonging to the king but to the barons, as exercising a great superiority over the towns near them, as well as over the adjacent country, by making captures of corn, hay, straw, peas, beans and other things, by the name of *furragium* or forage, another term in fact for theft and rapine. This odious custom of legalized plunder and oppression was however (greatly to the honour of that monarch) abolished by *Henry III*, who ordered that no such forage should be henceforth taken from any man.

From this it would appear that, in those times, when the feudal system was at its greatest height of tyranny and oppression, the barons of these seignories and castles were, either directly or through their subordinate agents, the scourges rather than the protectors of their vassals and dependants, of whom they might be termed at once the lords and the robbers. Not only were they themselves the lords paramount of the soil, but the serfs or peasantry were scarcely higher in the scale of being, than the cattle of the field. They were considered as mere appendages to the land; regarded only as a sort of local property attached to it, and doomed to every indignity and humiliation that could debase and degrade their nature. The social state was then but a nonentity, or existing only through one miserable and unvaried round of passive suffering and uncontrolled oppression. How great and how happy the reverse in this mild and humanized era, and how comparatively dignified and cheering is the picture it presents! The manly feeling of independence now cheers the toil of the husbandman. His labours are his own, and he feels himself identified with the soil which he cultivates and was born upon: whilst, on the other hand, the lord of the domain is repaid for his kind treatment and protection of his tenantry and dependants, by their happy

(1) Burrel MSS.

state and their honest gratitude and attachment. What liberal and enlarged mind could for a moment wish, that the light of reason should be extinguished, or civilized man ever again be driven back into the ignorance and barbarism of the dark ages.

The valour and warlike habits of the men of *Sussex* obtained for them great note at a very early period of history; and they were as equally celebrated for their zealous and faithful attachment to their sovereign, as to those chiefs or lords of the soil, to whom they were more immediately subject and owed allegiance, prior to the Norman Conquest. According to the Saxon Chronicles, the men of *Hastings*, A. D. 1049, took two of Earl *Swayne's* (son of Earl *Godwin*, who had taken up arms against the king) ships, and having killed the men that were in them, carried them to the king at *Sandwich*. Again in 1052, the seamen of *Hastings* and the *Sussex* men in general, are stated to have proved themselves fast friends of their Earl *Godwin*, (1) at that time a banished man, whom they one and all vowed to stand by till death; and they made a part of the army which he carried with him to *London*, and thereby procured a full restoration to himself, and family, of all their honours and possessions.

The celebrated battle of *Hastings* may be almost said to be at once the beginning and the end of the *Military History* of the place. Subsequently to that great contest, which revolutionized not *Sussex* only, but the entire of the *Kingdom* itself, history presents us with no military circumstance of event, or worthy of material note or record, as locally connected with *Hastings*, or its immediate vicinity. Its military history seems, indeed, to have ceased with those frequent contests between the monarch and the aristocracy, and which were denominated the barons' wars. These originated in a selfish struggle, on the one part to establish

(1) The father of *Harold* and possessor of vast territories and portions of land in the counties of *Kent* and *Sussex*, and whose daughter *Edward the Confessor*, then King of *England*, had married.

uncontrolled and absolute power, and, on the other, rather to aggrandize themselves individually, than to check the advances of kingly despotism, or to promote the interests, or ameliorate the condition of the people, either by a milder system and administration of the laws, or by any extent and improvement of civil freedom.

The principal military events, regarding *Hastings* or its neighbourhood, mentioned by the chronicles, are the following:

In 1094, A. R. of *William Rufus*, an army of 20,000 men were got together at *Hastings*, by the *King's* order, to be shipped over from thence into *Normandy*. The design seems, however, to have been abandoned, or probably to have been used only as a pretext of the *King*, for draining money from his subjects, for his own use, either to supply his extravagance, or for other private and undisclosed purposes; for it is mentioned, that his agent, *Ranulph Flambart, by his* (the king's) *direction*, took of each man the money which the country had advanced him, for his subsistence, viz. 10*s*. a man, and that he then discharged the men to their respective homes, and sent the money to the *King*.

In 1101 of the following reign, King *Henry I.* lay encamped, as is stated, with a prodigious army, not far from *Hastings* (at *Pevensey*) to look out for the landing of his brother, *Robert Earl of Normandy*, who was coming, with a great force, to invade his kingdom.

A noble instance occurred in the disturbed reign of King *John*, and which is recorded by *Holinshed*, of the loyalty and attachment of a private individual of *Sussex* to his sovereign and his native country, when disturbed by *French* invasions. When *Lewis*, the French king, taking advantage of the divisions between *John* and the *Barons*, had invaded England, and was employed in subduing the county of *Sussex*, a young gentleman, named *William de Collingham*, possessed of a valiant mind and a hatred of foreign subjection, would by no means yield to *Lewis*, but assembled about 1000 archers, keeping himself among the woods and deserts in that part of the country. During the whole of the war,

he shewed himself (as Holinshed says) "an enemy to the *Frenchmen*, by slaying no small number of them, as he took them (maintaining a sort of *Guerilla* warfare) at any advantage, proving himself a worthie gentleman of English blood."

For a long period of years, *Hastings* and the adjacent country seem to have remained in tranquillity, undisturbed by hostile transactions, either from civil feuds, or the attacks of foreign invaders. This state of quiet, however, was not always to remain uninterrupted. From several authorities, it would appear that, in the early part of the unfortunate reign of *Richard II*, this town was visited by one of those evils of war to which places seated on a coast are more particularly and frequently subjected, and from the destructive effects of which it probably scarce recovered its local, or maritime consequence for years after the disaster. This eventful calamity was that of having been pillaged and destroyed by the *French*, in a predatory landing made by them, at the above period, on the coasts of *Sussex* and *Hampshire*. The fact, though doubted by some writers, is nevertheless recorded by many of the most respectable historical authorities, such as *Camden*, *Stowe* and *Holinshed*, from whose chronicles most, if not all, of our subsequent and best Historians have derived their sources, in their details of English history. Why this particular event should be questioned, or regarded, as it has been, as merely fabulous, whilst others in our history, not only of a more doubtful, but even of a marvellous nature, have been received and accredited as facts, it is difficult to state or determine. There is nothing, in its features, worthily to subject it to the character of fiction or invention; nor any thing, in its circumstances, as to cause or consequence, but what is perfectly natural and probable, as well as consistent and reconcileable with historic truth and fidelity.

The fact is thus stated by the several authorities adverted to, and each account agrees almost exactly in the date of the transaction.

(1) In the time of *Richard II.* about 1377, this town

(1) Gough's "Camden's Magna Britannia."

(*Hastings*) *was burnt by the French*, who also burnt and rifled *Rye*, and thence proceeded, with their fleet of 50 ships, to *Winchelsea*, but were beaten off there. After the rebuilding, it is stated, that *Hastings* was divided into two parishes.

The next account is from *Stowe*, and is in substance nearly as follows:

On the 21st August 1378, the second of *Richard II*, he states the French to have become possessed, through fraud, of the *Isle of Wight*, which, after having plundered it, and levied contributions on the inhabitants, they shortly quitted and departed to their gallies, and coasted to the town of *Winchelsea*. Understanding that the *Abbot* of *Battle* was coming to defend it, they sent him proposals to redeem the town, which the abbot boldly rejected, answering that there was no need to redeem that which was not lost, but admonished them, at the same time, to desist from molesting or injuring it, on pain of the consequences. The *French*, exasperated with this answer, requested him, if he thus rejected peace, to send forth his men and decide the matter by battle: but the *Abbot* would neither admit the one request nor the other, saying that, as a religious man, he came not thither to fight, but to defend and preserve the peace of the country. The French, supposing from this, that the *Abbot* and his people wanted courage, proceeded to assault the town with instruments, (similar, we may suppose, to the catapultæ of the ancients) casting stones from a great distance, and continued that species of attack from noon till evening. By the prowess of the brave abbot and his men, the French were at length compelled to desist from their assault, and departed. Stowe then proceeds to say that the French, whilst they were thus employed at *Winchelsea*, sent a part of their company to *Hastings*, where, finding the town almost deserted, *they burnt it.*

Shortly after this, the men of *Winchelsea* and *Rye*, desirous of revenge, and a reparation of their losses from the preceding irruption of the *French*, assembled a force and landed, in the night-time, on the *Norman* coast, at a place

called *Peter's Haven*, where, having slain some of the inhabitants, they carried others of those who were able to ransom the town, to their ships. After having stript the houses and churches, where they are mentioned to have found many valuable spoils which the *Normans* had previously taken at *Rye*, and particularly the *Bells*, which they secured, they set fire to the rest, and then landed at a place, not far from the other, called *Wilet*, which they also plundered, and then returned homewards with their booty.

Thus far *Stowe;* and we now come to what his contemporary, *Holinshed*, states on this subject.

In 1378, the 2nd of *Richard II*, (on the 21st August, as given by *Stowe*) the *French* entered the *Isle of Wight*, and burnt several towns. Although repulsed from the castle by the valour of *Sir Hugh Tirrell*, the governor, and having many of their men slain, they nevertheless constrained the inhabitants of the isle, to give them 1000 marks of silver, to save the residue of their houses and property. After this, they departed and coasted along the *Hampshire* coasts to *Southampton*, where *Sir John Arundell*, brother to the earl, was already prepared for their assault, and drove them back to their ships. They then departed towards *Dover*, landing at and *burning Hastings* on their way; but were prevented from burning *Winchelsea*, by the abbot of *Battle*, as already narrated from *Stowe*.

According to Holinshed, but on which *Stowe* and other historians are silent, *Hastings* was destined to experience a *second* catastrophe, similar to the one recorded, and that at no greater distance of time, than two years subsequent to its former misfortune. This fact may, with infinitely more reason, be questioned, than that of the former conflagration: in the first place, from not being at all noticed by any additional and corroborative authority; from a presumption, in the second, that little or nothing could remain or exist of a town so recently destroyed, and whose ravages could hardly, to any extent, have been repaired within so short a time; and lastly and more especially, from *Holinshed* himself stating

the occurrence, not positively, but doubtingly, and as resting only on vague and uncertain tradition.

Among other invasions (he says) made by the *French* and *Spanish* gallies, in the summer of 1380, they are stated to have burnt the town of *Winchelsea*, and put the abbot of *Battle* to flight, with his people, who were coming to succour that town. *Some write also*, that they burnt *Rye*, *Hastings* and *Portsmouth*.

The following subsequent invasions of the French on these coasts, at a period of nearly two centuries, are recorded by *Stowe* and *Holinshed* in their respective Chronicles; and it may be equally interesting to give both their accounts of the transactions.

The first of these invasions is noticed by *Holinshed* only, who mentions that, in the 5th of *Henry VIII*, the *French*, perceiving that the *English* fleet had departed from the coasts of *Britanny*, and were drawing towards *England*, *Prior Johan*, with his gallies, came out of their havens and drew, along the coasts of *Normandy* and *Britanny*, to the borders of *Sussex*, where he landed with his company, and set fire to some cottages. The gentlemen of that part shortly however raised the country, and coming down to the coast, drove *Prior Johan*, with the force he had disembarked, to his gallies.

In the 37th of *Henry VIII.* on the 21st of July, as mentioned by *Stowe*, the *French* gallies and navy came before *Portsmouth*, and landed part of their army at *St. Helen's Point*, in the *Isle of Wight*, which they burnt. They then encamped there with about 2000 men, but were soon driven thence, with the loss of their leader and many soldiers. Within a few days afterwards, their whole fleet removed from the *Isle of Wight* to *New-Haven* in *Sussex*, four miles from *Lewes*, and landed with a large force; but, by the valour and prompt energies of the gentlemen and yeomanry of *Sussex*, great numbers of them were slain and others drowned in the *Haven*, the rest with difficulty escaping to their ships.

On the 9th of September following, a retaliation, similar to the one recorded in the reign of *Richard II*, was made by the inhabitants of these coasts on the opposite shores of *Normandy*, when *Sir John Dudley*, *Lord Lisle* (then lord high-admiral of *England*) landed with 6000 men, at *Treppart* in *Normandy*, when they burnt the town and abbey, with other houses about it, together with thirty ships and a bark which lay in the haven, and then returned with the loss of only fourteen men.

The following account is from *Holinshed*, and varies only, in a few trifling particulars, from the preceding one.

On the 18th of July (a difference of only three days from *Stowe*) 1545, in the 37th of *Henry VIII*, *Le Sieur Danevalt*, the admiral of *France*, hoisted his sails and, with his whole navy, came out to sea and arrived on the coast of *Sussex*, before *Brighthelmstone*. Here he landed some of his soldiers to burn and ravage the country: beacons were lighted, and the inhabitants poured down in such numbers, that the *French* were speedily driven off, with the loss of a great number of their men. They then made for the *Isle of Wight*, to a point called *St. Helens*, where they anchored and landed a large force (2000) but were driven back, with the loss of their commander, *Le Chevalier Vaux*, and a great number of men, to their vessels. They, very shortly afterwards, returned a second time to *Sussex*, where a small number landed. But few of these returned to their ships: several gentlemen of the *County*, as *Sir Nicholas Pelham*, and others, raised a force so prompt and powerful, that they were very quickly discomfited, and retreated precipitately to their ships. This armament must have been on a very formidable scale; since *Holinshed* mentions the force composing the invading army, as stated by the prisoners taken, to have been about 60,000 men.

We have thus, in chronological order, gone through the whole of such *military* events, connected with *Hastings* and the contiguous country, as have found a place in the annals of English history. During the long and sanguinary contests between the houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, which

lasted nearly forty years from the commencement to their termination, and which swept away the flower of *England's* nobility, and almost depopulated the land of her yeomanry, her best and noblest pride, *Hastings*, with other parts of the coasts, seem to have, comparatively, but little participated in the scenes and circumstances, if we may so express it, of that long and eventful tragedy. The blood of the slaughtered thousands, immolated at that shrine of family ambition and revenge, flowed on other and remoter plains. Most of the desperate battles, this struggle gave rise to, were fought in the inland parts of the island; some close, as it were, to the capital; and others in those more northern counties of England, which gave their names to the rival and contending houses, and in which each party possessed and respectively drew forth their strength, among their more immediate friends and adherents.

Nor, in the next civil wars that followed, in the struggle between *Charles I.* and his *Parliament*, and happily the last our favoured country has been torn with, do we find recorded any thing of *military* note, as occurring at or connected with these parts of the kingdom. It is worthy of mention however, in this place, as honourable to the loyalty of the family of *Ashburnham*, that the same noble zeal and attachment to the cause of his sovereign, which marked the conduct of *Sir John Ashburnham* towards *Harold*, was manifested by *Mr. Ashburnham*, one of his descendants, six hundred years afterwards, to the unfortunate *Charles*. This gentleman, who was high in the favour and confidence of his king, is stated to have aided his royal master in his escape from his captivity at *Hampton Court*, and to have received, it is further said, from that monarch, the watch he wore at the time of his decapitation, as a last pledge of his friendship and affection.

When the late extraordinary man, who wielded the energies of *France*, and, for a time, swayed the destinies of the continent of Europe itself, menaced *England* with invasion, and lay encamped with a mighty force on the opposite coast to *Kent* and *Sussex*, the men of *Hastings* and the *Cinque Ports* were neither appalled by his threats,

nor unprepared to resist their execution. With the spirit that animated the rest of the kingdom, their yeomanry and fencibles were embodied, and trained and exercised in arms, for immediate and effective service. Prompt and ready, they were constantly and cheerfully at their posts; fully prepared to act against the invaders of their land, and willing, in the extremity, to lay down their lives, in defence of their laws, their country, and their homes.

CHAPTER III.

THE first church erected for christian worship in this island, is stated, by some authorities, to have been at *Glastonbury* in *Somersetshire*, and to have been built by *Arviragus*, a son of *Cymbeline* king of *Britain*, at that time tributary to the *Romans*, under the empire of *Tiberius Cæsar*, and in the 49th year of the *Christian era*. (1)

In the same ancient town, *Glastonbury*, as *supposed* by Bishop *Stillingfleet* (2) and others, was founded also the first English monastery, about the year 425; but the precise era of the first institution of monachism in England, most authorities agree to be by no means clearly ascertained.

The size of this first and earliest church is mentioned to have been small, and its structure plain and simple, accordant, as well with the modesty and diffidence of the proselytes of a new faith, as with the meek and humble principles of the religion they professed. But when, in the progress of time, the mild and benign tenets of christianity began more diffusely to spread themselves over the land, and, by degrees, to efface every vestige of the Pagan and idolatrous rites and supersti-

(1) From a very scarce and curious work, entitled, "Britannia antiqua illustrata," written in 1676, by a *Mr. Aylett*, a student of Christ's College, *Cambridge*.

(2) *Stillingfleet's* "Origines Britannicæ, or the Antiquities of the British churches." In his deep and learned enquiry, the bishop, adverting to the account we have mentioned regarding the church, very much questions the truth of that legend; or that any public edifice for christian worship should have been founded at so very early a period of the introduction of christianity in this island. He grounds and strengthens his opinions for his disbelief of the fact, on the writings of various of the old fathers, and other contemporary authorities on the subject; who assign the earliest time for the establishment of the first church in *Britain*, to a later period, and more probably to have had its origin in the reign of *Claudius Cæsar*, the successor of *Caligula*, and the next but one, in the succession of the Roman empire, to *Tiberius*.

tions of the inhabitants, particularly by the conversion of their kings to its faith, then it was that churches and other edifices for christian worship began to be erected throughout the kingdom, on a more dignified and enlarged scale; more suited and adapted to the increased consequence and number of its votaries; and, from the superior grandeur and magnificence of their structure, more worthy of the great and ALMIGHTY POWER they adored.

Among the earliest of these sacred edifices which time, more kind and sparing than the hand of man himself, has still preserved, were those of our abbies and cathedrals; with what are now remaining of the numerous priories and convents, which piety had founded, at different periods, in almost every part of the kingdom. These were all swept, as it were, from the surface of the soil, by the decree which sealed their dissolution, and now exist only in their ruins, yet still leaving traces of their pristine magnificence and the elegance and simplicity of their structure. But they are interesting even in their decay. The ivied column, the dismantled turret and the mouldering arch still retain their respective beauties in the eye of taste, and their importance in the investigations of the learned.

> " —— I doe love these auncient ruynes;
> We never tread upon them but we set
> Our foote upon some Reverend historie:
> And questionless, here in this open court
> (Which now lies naked to the injuries
> Of stormy weather) some men lye enterred,
> Loved the church so well, and gave so largely to't,
> They thought it should have canopide their bones
> 'Till Dombesday; but all things have their end:
> Churches and Cities (which have diseases like to men)
> Must have like Death that we have."
>
> *Webster's* " Dutchess of Malfey."

Every fragment of these venerable ruins may be regarded as a part of the Ecclesiastical History of the country, and the contemplation of them leads to the most calm and reflective musings, and the most pleasing and instructive associations and researches. In whatever part of our island any of

these gloomy but interesting vestiges of monastic grandeur remain, they contribute, in a superior degree, to heighten the picturesque beauties of the local scenery around them; and they may be considered also as intimately connected with the elegant arts, from the specimens they furnish of the early English architecture, and from the beautiful and interesting subjects they present for the delineations of the pencil.

However greatly and justly we may rejoice at the benefits conferred on mankind at the reformation, by dispelling the mists of error, and purifying the national religion from the mass of bigotry and superstition which shrouded and obscured its pure and simple moral doctrines; it is to be lamented, nevertheless, that, in the hurry of the dissolution of the monastic institutions throughout the kingdom, numbers of books and other manuscripts were lost to the learned world, since there was scarcely any religious house without its appendant library. From their chronicles, registers and other books relating to their own houses and estates, the history and antiquities of the nation in general, and indeed of almost every particular part of it, might have been more fully discovered. The many more accurate accounts of families; of the foundation, establishment and appropriation of parish churches, and the endowment of their vicarages; of the ancient bounds of forests, counties, hundreds and parishes; of the privileges, tenures and rents of many manors and estates, &c. which are met with in such of their records as are still extant, all bear testimony to the superior advantages which would have resulted from their more careful preservation.

Moreover the abbies and monasteries, when in existence, had been for centuries the sole receptacles and repositories of learning throughout Europe. Within the walls of the cloister, the classic volumes of *Greece* and *Rome* found a refuge, and were preserved amidst the successive spoliations of ignorance, rapine and fanaticism. To the clergy of those times it is, that we are principally indebted for the preservation of these invaluable treasures; which may be said to have laid the foundation of the present refined and elegant literature of our own country, and which would

otherwise probably have been for ever lost to the world of letters, through succeeding ages.

Among the earliest of the suppressed abbies were, according to *Stowe*, those of *Battle* and *Lewes* in *Sussex*, in 1538, the 30th of *Henry VIII.* His words are "*Battaile*-Abbey in *Sussex*, *Martine*-Abbey in *Surrey*, *Stratford*-Abbey in *Essex*, *Lewis* in *Sussex*, and *other* were suppressed to the *King's* use."

Included, doubtless, in the same fate, at that or a very short succeeding period, was the *Priory* of *Hastings;* with the notice of which we may properly here commence the *Ecclesiastical* portion of its history. So complete and entire has been the decay of this sacred building, that it may be almost literally said, to have scarcely left one stone upon another to repeat the story of its existence. A very small fragment of an old wall, in a farm-yard adjoining to a cottage, on the site where it stood, is the only discernible trace now left of it.

Contiguous to this farm-yard is a pond, in which, on draining it some years ago, a large hole was discovered nearly thirty feet deep, with the remains of a sluice, deep gates, and timbers of very large dimensions. From the site of the priory, and its exposure to the inundations of the sea, these might probably have been relics of works constructed by the monks, to protect their habitation from its ravages.

The *New Priory* of *Hastings*, as it is generally called, takes that denomination from the establishment of an earlier religious house there, of which, according to *Leland*, Sir Walter *Bricet* was the founder; and this, from other authorities, is conjectured to have had its origin as early as the time of king *Richard I.* It was dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, and was a *Priory* of *black Canons* of the order of *Saint Austin.*

The *Priory* of *Hastings* was, doubtless, at its *first* foundation, so situated as to have been thought out of all danger from the sea: but from the gradual encroachments of the side upon the coast, it was found, in length of time, to be otherwise; and the church and house becoming overflowed

and laid waste by an inundation, *Sir John Pelham* (as stated by *Bishop Tanner*, in his "*Notitia Monastica*,") gave them lands at *Warbilton*, in 14 *Henry IV*, on which to build a new church and monastery. To this place, therefore, the *Prior* and the establishment removed themselves, and there continued, till the act of 27 *Henry VIII*, for the dissolution of these religious societies, which dispersed their members and gave their possessions to the *King*.

The letters-patent made on the grant of lands from *Sir John Pelham* at *Warbilton*, are printed in the second volume of *Dugdale's* Monasticon Anglicanum, under the title "De translatione Sedis ejusdem Prioratus, ratione maris inundationis, usque Warbilton." These letters-patent recite to this effect: Whereas the church of the Holy Trinity of *Hastyng*, and the dwelling of our beloved in Christ, the Prior and Convent of the aforesaid Church at *Hastyng*, have been inundated and laid waste by the sea, so that they could no longer dwell there, as the said Prior and Convent have given us to understand, for which reason our beloved and faithful knight *Sir John Pelham*, by our license hath given and granted to the same Prior and Convent certain lands and tenements in *Warbilton*, on which lands a new church and dwelling in honour of the Holy Trinity hath been begun as it is said. We, of our special grace and on view of the premises, have given and granted to the aforesaid Prior and Convent, in aid of sustentation of the new church and dwelling aforesaid, the manor of *Wythiam* called *Mounkencourt*, with the advowson of the church of *Wythiam*, and all lands, tenements, rents and services, pensions, portions and other commodities whatsoever, which said manor from the possession of the alien priory and convent of *Morteyn*, exists in our hands by reason of the war between us and our adversary of *France*, and is extended to the value of £25. 5*s*. 5*d*. by year, as it is said, to have and to hold to the same Prior and Convent of the said church of the Holy Trinity and their successors, from the nineteenth day of December last past, unto the end of twenty years then next following, without any thing to us or our heirs to be

rendered; therefore any ordinance made to the contrary notwithstanding. In witness, &c. Witness the king at *Westminster*, the 23d day of October. Bishop *Tanner* appears to think that this design did not fully take effect, *Warbilton* being ten miles from *Hastings;* but that, by the charity of some other well-disposed persons, a *New Priory* was erected near the town of *Hastings.* From the Notitia Monastica of *Tanner*, we also learn that lands in *Warbilton* were granted to this new Priory by *Sir John Pelham*, in the 9th year of *Hen. VI.*

According to the general Ecclesiastical Survey, made in the 26th year of *Henry VIII.*, the annual revenues of the Priory then amounted to £130: 2*s.*: 9½*d.*

SURVEY OF HASTINGS, 26 HEN. VIII. OFFICE OF FIRST FRUITS, EXCHEQUER.

Novus Prioratus de Hastyng, unde.

Tysehurst.

	£	s.	d.
Firma rectorie ibm per annum - - - -	10	13	4

Asshborneham.

Firma rectorie ibm per annum - -	2	13	4

Terre D'nical'.

Profic' terrarum dominicalium arabil pasture et prati in manu dicti prioris ad usum domus sue jacen' in parrochiis de Warbilton Hermowncez et Dalyngton et estimat' per dictos comissionarios esse annui valoris - - -	13	10	0

Reddit' assis' in Burwesshe.

Redditus assis' ibidem in tenura diversorum tenentium in parrochia de Burwisshe predict per annum - -	1	4	6

Horstmouncez.

Reddit' ibm pertinen' manerio de Haselden per annum -	0	7	6

Dalyngton.

Redditus et firme ibm in tenura divers' tenen' per annum -	1	1	5

Tysehurst.

Redd' ibidem in tenura divers' tenen' ibm per annum - -	0	17	2

Asshborneham.

	£	s.	d.
Reddit' ibm in tenura Mag'ri Asshborneham per annum -	0	6	8

Warbylton.

Redd' et firme ibm in tenura diversorum tenentium per annum	0	8	9

Mayfeld.

Firma terrarum ibidem in tenura Rici Mewpain per annum -	2	6	8

Hastynge.

Reddit' et pve firme ibm in parrochia omnium Sanctorum in tera divers' tenen' per annum - - -	1	8	10
Reddit' et firme in parrochia Sancti Clementis per annum -	1	2	8
Redditus et firme in parrochia Sancti Michis ibm in tenura divers' tenen' per annum - - -	8	2	2

Holyngton.

Reddit' et firme ibm in tenura Georgii Palmer et Thome Pope per annum - - - -	2	0	6

Bexhill.

Firma ibidem in tenura Thome Tokey per annum -	2	13	4

Westham.

Redd' & firme ibm. in tenura Johannis Byrt & Rici Mydmore per annum - - - -	0	9	0

Wyllyngodn.

Redditus ibm. in tenura Mag'ri Parker per annum -	0	2	0

Ewherst.

Redditus et firme ibm. per annum - -	0	4	1

Brede.

Redd' & firme ibm in tenura. Brownes vidue & Philippi Chute p. a^{m} - - - -	0	10	0

Odymere.

Firma ibidem in tenura Robti Oxbrigge et aliorum per annum -	1	10	2

Wynchelsee.

Redditus ibm per annum - - - -	0	0	8

Ikylsam.

Redd' & firme ibm in tenura Willm. Fynche milit' & aliorum per annum - - - -	1	14	2

	£	s.	d.
Gestlyng.			
Redditus ibidem in tenura Henrici Stoks et Petri Colwey per annum - - - - -	0	7	4
Farelye.			
Redditus certarum terr' ibm vocat' Comyn per annum -	0	4	0
Westfeld.			
Reddit' & firme ibm in tenura Henrici Aweke & aliorum per annum - - - -	1	19	10
Crowherst.			
Redd' ibm vocat' Nede Rente in tēnura Andree Hedge & aliorum per annum. - - -	1	1	0
Terr' Submers'.			
De aliquo proficuo provenien' de quadam parcell' terre in Pesemersshe & nuper dimiss' Johanni Austen pro 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, & al' parcellis terre nuper in tenura hered' Johannis Aston pro 15*s.* per annum non re' eoquod p'dict terr' submers' sunt per Mare per divers' annos' elaps' pront constat per exaiacoem coram prefatis comissionarijs & null' proficuum inde proveniebat, &c. - - -	*Null'.*		
Suma totalis valoris tam spual' q.m temporalium prioratus predicti - - -	57	19	0
De quibus.			
Repris' deduct' juxta formam instruccon' predict'.			
Procuracoes & Pensiones.			
Epo Cicestren' pro procuracone per annum pro ecclijs p'dictis -	0	7	4
Abbi de Battell pro quadam porcone decimarum per composicoem in parrochia de Tysehurst per annum - -	0	2	6
Resoluco. Redd.			
D'no Dacres in reddu resolut' pro terris vocat Chilcherst jacen' in Horstmownsez & Wartlyng per annu - -	0	7	0
Rico Gressam de London' in redditu resolut' pro terris vocat' Botells and Puppings in Wartlyng per annum -	0	7	0
Roberto Palmer de London in redd.' resol.' p. terr' voc' Ulynterlonds & Est Puppings per annum - - -	0	7	8
Thome Devenyshe armigero pro terr' voc' Cripps Frythlond & Stonileis per annum - - - -	0	12	0
Eidem Thome in redd' resolut. p. terr.' vocat' Knowlle & Babryde jacen' in parochia de Warbleton -	0	3	10

	£	s.	d.
Eidem Thome in redditu resolut' pro p.cell' terr' voc' Stubleis jacen' in parrochia de Horstmownsez per annum -	0	1	0
Roberto Pottman armigero in redd' resol' pro terris d.nicalibz prioratus predci jacen' in parrochia de Warbleton per annum	1	10	11
Magro Assheborneh'm de Assheborneh'm in redd' resol' pro Ward Castell al' vocat Castell ward - - -	0	1	6
Willmo Fynche milit' pro terris jacen' in Ikylsam per annum -	0	1	0
Eidem Willmo p.terris voc' a Comyn l.lib' comyn p' 102. -	0	0	2
Niniano Burrell in redd' resol' pro terris vocat' Harrendens jacen' in pochia de Brightlynge per annum - -	0	4	6
Robto Puttoman in redd' resol' pro Castell ward per annum -	0	1	6
D'no Regi pro p.cell' terre vocat' Lynglye in Westh'm per annum - - - - -	0	0	7½
Magro Pelh'm in redd' resol' pro terris vocat' Coldholnes jacen' in parochia de Dalyngton per annum - -	0	1	0
Feod' senescalli & collectoris redditus. Thome Darell senescallo oim terrarum et ten' predicti porat p.feod' suo per annum	1	0	0
Willmo Spycer collectori redd' prioratus predicti p.feod' suo per annum - - - -	1	0	0
Suma repris' deduct' predictarum - -	6	9	6½
Et sic valet clare - - -	51	9	6½
Decima inde - -	5	2	11½

In a very few years after the taking of this survey, the Priory was dissolved, but no surrender nor any minister's accompts are to be found in the Augmentation Office; there is, however, in that repository, an exact survey of the demesne lands which belonged to it; the survey is without date, but was evidently made about the time of the suppression of the Priory.

From a Survey of the Reign of Henry VIII. but without the date of the year.

Augmentation Office.

The Demaynes belonging to the New Priorye byside Hastinge.

	£	s.	d.
First, the Site or Sytuacon of the Pryorie, with Closures, Gardens, and Orchardes within the presynct of the said Priorye, conteyning by estimacon, 4 acres - - -	0	2	0

	£	s.	d.
Item, the Sawpyt Close, 3 acres ditto, at 1s. the acre - -	0	3	6
Item, the Marlingfylde, 4 acres ditto, at 1s. the acre - -	0	3	6
Item, the Counyng Yerthefylde, 6 acres - -	0	6	0
Item, the Wyldeffylde Land, 60 acres - - -	0	10	0
Item, a Barnffield, 6 acres - - - -	0	6	0
Item, Moffhm, with the Rowgh ground, 6 acres - -	0	2	4
Item, Cockshote, 1 acre ditto - - -	0	1	0
Item, Hemffylde, 12 acres - - -	0	12	0
Item, Clobberr Lande, a wyld ground, 40 acres -	0	6	8
Item, Perrye Fylde, 12 acres - - -	0	8	0
Item, Pellam Garden, 2 acres - - -	0	0	8
Item, the Deane, 4 acres - - - -	0	2	8
Item, Boddes Lande, 12 acres - - -	0	4	0
Item, Webbe and Hagglatte, 20 acres - -	0	6	8
Item, Kychine wyshe, 3 acres - - -	0	2	0
Item, Terryppe Knoll and Babryde, 20 acres - -	0	13	4
Item, a Water Mylle lying amongest the Demeanes - -	1	0	0
Item, Stevyn Croche coteynith 16 acres, at 8d the acre -	0	10	0

Dalington.

Item, the Manner of Haselden in Dalington - -	3	6	8
Item, Savyne 8 acres, at 1s. 4d. the acre - -	0	10	8
Item, a Fylde called Hoppselle Wyshe, and a parcell of ground lying besyde Stonyhurst, coteynyng 12 acres, at 1s. the acre	0	12	0

Hersemonsherst and Watling.

Item, of Chylthurst, in the paryshe of Hersemonsherst and Watling, coteyning by estimation, 80 acres, at 1s. the acre	4	0	0
Sum - -	14	10	8

P. Johannem Mores
P. William. Cavendysse (Audit.)

No succession of priors has been met with, nor even the names of any of them; nor has any impression of its conventual seal been discovered.

On the 12th of March, 29 *Henry VIII.* the king granted to John Baker, his attorney-general, the reversion of the priory of the *New Priory* of *Hastings*, and of the manor of *Haselden*, with lands, &c. and the rectories of *Ashburnham*

and *Ticehurst*, and all manors, lands, &c. in *New Priory*, *Burwash*, *Hurstmonceux*, *Watlyng*, *Dolyng*, *Tysehurst*, *Ashburnham*, *Warbilton*, *Mayfeld*, *Hasting*, *Holyngton*, *Beseill*, *Westham*, *Willingdon*, *Ewhurst*, *Brede*, *Odymere*, *Winchelsea*, *Ikelsham*, *Gestlyng*, *Fareleigh*, *Westfield*, and *Crowhurst*, to the said late priory belonging, to have to him and his heirs for ever.

The present owners of the site of the priory are, *Earl Cornwallis*, who possesses three-fourths; and *Edward Milward*, *esq.*, who has the remaining part.

In the account given of the *castle*, mention has been made of a *College*, or royal free *Chapel*, which stood within its walls, and of which the fragment of the square tower, in the northern wall, has been supposed, by some antiquaries, to have been the remains. This *chapel* was dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, and in it were a *Dean* and several secular *Canons* and *Prebendaries*. We may now, in its order, proceed to give a more detailed and particular history of its original establishment and endowment.

It seems not clearly ascertained hitherto who was the founder of this college, or royal free chapel, but *Henry de Augo*, or *Ewe*, who lived in the reign of king *Henry I.*, was a great benefactor to it; and it is thought, indeed, might have been its original founder.

The original establishment was for a dean and certain secular canons or prebendaries. A charter of Inspeximus, 22 *Edward I.* is to this effect: We have inspected the deed which *Henry*, Earl of *Ewe*, made to the church of *St. Mary* of *Hastings*, which is our free chapel, and to the canons of the same church in these words:—*Henry*, Earl of *Ewe*, to all his men, French and English, greeting, Know ye that I do grant, and by this my present deed confirm the prebends of the church of *St. Mary* of *Hastings*, by my ancestors, in free and perpetual alms granted, as the deed of *Henry*, my grandfather, doth testify; and, therefore, I will, and firmly enjoin that the profits of the prebends, wheresoever they may be, or in whose gifts soever, to the canons of the same church entirely, and without molestation, shall be paid, and no one

shall subtract or diminish them; moreover, I grant and confirm the rents to the treasury to the same church pertaining, to wit, of my sheriff yearly, the tenth penny of the demesnes of *Burherse*, 12*d.*, of *Chedinges*, 2*s.*, of *Filesham*, 4*s.*, of *Rokeland*, 4*s.*, of *Sandherste*, 12*d.*, of *Lunesford* tithe of the demesnes of *Robert Strabone*, 6*s.*, of *Krella*, 8*s.*, of *Oxenbrigg*, 4*s.*, of *Leges*, 4*s.*, of *Uppene*, 2*s.*, of *Merlay*, 12*d.*, of *Overflag*, 12*d.*, of *Croher*, 18*d.*, of *Barsell*, 18*d.*, of *Hora*, 2*s.*, of *Batell*, of *Winchelse* tithe, of *Forherste* tithe of *Petresham*, 12*d.*, and four mansures in *Yestheche*, which *William*, son of *Robert*, gave to the church aforesaid, to wit, two mansures which were *Reinbert's*, and one which was *Kys's*, and the fourth which was near the postern of *Wiggelgel*, 2*s.*; and *William* son of *Wibert*, forasmuch as from the shrievalty of the county, which he held, he had retained the tenth, he gave and granted it to the treasury and church aforesaid, to be perpetually held under the castle, likewise *Engeler de Scotings* granted the land of *Betenasse:* and we the grant, confirmation, and donation aforesaid, esteeming right and proper, the same for us and our heirs, as far as in us lies, to the aforesaid church and canons, and their successors, do grant and confirm. Given under the hand of the king, at *Westminster*, the fourth day of December.

This may be considered as affording the best account now obtainable of the early possessions of the college of *Hastings;* other benefactions were subsequently bestowed, but the whole does not seem to have amounted to any considerable sum, for when the general ecclesiastical survey was made, 26 *Hen. VIII.*, the deanery was only 20*l.* per annum, and the seven prebends 41*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*

Bishop Tanner gives many references to records concerning the possessions of the college.

With respect to the establishment and jurisdiction, much appears in *Tanner* and other writers: the following particulars seem most worthy of attention.

Upon *Thomas Becket's* return into England from Rome, where he had been employed by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the archbishop conferred upon him several new fa-

vours, making him provost of *Beverley*, and dean of Hastings, which benefices he held, together with the former, (viz. the livings of *St. Mary le Strand* and *Otteford*, in *Kent*, and two prebends in the cathedral of *London* and *Lincoln*) and just before the death of King *Stephen*, the archdeaconry of *Canterbury* was likewise given to him by the same prelate.

The king gave *William* of *Wykeham* a prebend in the college at the church of *Hastings*, *Chichester* diocese, Feb. 17, 1362-3.

But in the certificate of his benefices, as delivered in to the Bishop of *London*, in October 1366, there is no mention of a prebend in the church, and therefore it may be supposed that he had relinquished it before that time.

8 *John III.*, *Reumond* coming from Rome, on account of a prebend in *Hastings*, had the king's licence and safe conduct to come into and return from England.

7 *May*, 3 *Edw. I.* The king issued his commission for the visiting of his free chapel of *Hastings*, and placing a dean therein.

7 *Edw. I.* *William de Lewis* and *Walter de Tothylle*, chaplains and canons of the king's free chapel of *Hastings* residing there, complain to the king, that the Bishop of *Chichester* and his officials grievously and unjustly trouble them, by citing them to their synod, interdicting the church to the said free chapel belonging, &c. and thereupon desire relief. And the king's writ is ordered to the bishop that he desist.

Moreover, the king having given to *Walter de Tothylle* the prebend which *Galfred de Wynton* had, he had not got possession of a house built by the said *Galfred* for himself and successors, and therefore prayed the king's letters to the bailiffs of *Hastings*, to do him justice in the case, as he had not where to lay his head.

The dean too petitioned to lay down his deanery, and would be no longer dean.

The Bishop of *Chichester* pretending that the prebendaries of the king's free chapel of *Hastings* were under his jurisdiction, and all the prebends ought to be presented to and admitted by him, as they were to his predecessors, against

the privilege of all other of the King's Free Chapels, the King thereupon issued his writ, April 13th, 27 *Edward I.* to *Robert de Burghurshe*, warden of the *Cinque Ports*, to enquire of and certify the truth of the premises to him at the next parliament, to which he had adjourned the bishop, and to cause all the prebends there to attend to defend his and their own privileges.

January 28, *Edward I.* the king issued his prohibition to the archbishop of *Canterbury*, who intended to visit the king's free chapel of *Hastings*, and the prebends belonging thereunto.

28 *Edward I.* the bishop of *Chichester*, challenging a jurisdiction over the free chapel and its prebends, had a day given him at the next Parliament, to declare his right, against which time, *Giles de Garderoba*, and *Walter de Agmondesham*, and others the prebendaries there, were to search after and inquire for whatever made for the king in the said business, and produce it then and there. Note, the inquisitions taken by *Robert de Burghes* on the said business, and other evidence which were shewn in the parliament, remain in the chancery, &c.

The king being informed that the archbishop of *Canterbury*, notwithstanding his prohibition to him as above, intended to visit his free chapel within the castle of *Hastings*, issued his writ, April 9, 29th *Edward I.* to *Stephen Sprot*, constable of his castle of *Hastings*, not to permit the archbishop or any other from him to come within the castle, to visit or exercise any ecclesiastical jurisdiction within the free chapel thereof. The archdeacon of *Lewes* intending to exercise ordinary jurisdiction in the king's free chapel of *Hastings*, and the prebends and chapels thereunto annexed, the king issued his prohibition to him, September 15th, 30 *Edward I.*.

31 *Edward I.* during a suit depending in the king's court between the king and the bishop of *Chichester*, concerning the right of institution to the prebends of the king's free chapel of *Hastings*; the king collated one of his clerks, *John de Cadomo*, and one of the said prebends; the archbishop of *Canterbury* cited the said *John* before him to

answer for the intrusion. The king, therefore, issued his prohibition to the archbishop not to intermeddle in the affair, till it was determined in his own court.

33 *Edward I.* the archbishop of *Canterbury*, in his metropolitical visitation of the diocese of *Chichester*, having, against the king's prohibition, gone to the town of *Hastings* with the intent of visiting the king's free chapel there, and excommunicated the keeper of the castle of *Hastings*, *John de Wicheo*, for refusing to admit him into the castle to visit the said free chapel, and also certain of the canons not submitting thereto; and afterwards sending his commissioners in the absence of the keepers, who thereupon entered the castle, visited the chapel, though exempt from all archiepiscopal, episcopal, and ordinary jurisdiction, and placed a dean, *William de Lewes*, therein; the king thereupon issued his writ, April 20, to summon the archbishop personally to appear before him on the morrow of the feast of the Holy Trinity, to answer these high contempts against his crown and royal dignity; and another writ, November 9, to *Robert de Burghersh*, warden of the *Cinque Ports*, to go to *Hastings* and enquire the truth of the premises, and remove the now dean.

The college was visited in the reign of *Henry IV.* as appears from the following translation of letters patent in the 11th year of that reign.

Among the Records of the court of *Chancery* preserved in the *Tower* of *London*, to wit, Patent Rolls in the 11th year of the reign of King *Henry IV.* p. 2. indorse m. 10.

St. Mary's, Hastings.

Translation of a Patent Roll, 11 Henry IV. relative to the above, preserved in the Tower.

For the Vicars of the King's free Chapel of *Hastynges* } THE KING to his beloved clerk Master *John Kyngton*, and to his beloved *John Wandestre*, canon of our free chapel of *Hastynges* greeting, Know ye, that whereas before you the aforesaid *John Kyngton*, lately assigned one of our Commissioners to visit our aforesaid Chapel as well in chief as in its members, it was found that the Chapel aforesaid hath been anciently accustomed to be honourably served in divine offices by

a worthy number of ecclesiastical ministers, and that in these days, the rents, profits, and emoluments belonging in common to the chapel aforesaid, together with the oblations of the faithful yearly made in the same, are so scanty, that they are scarcely sufficient for the reparation and support of the Chapel aforesaid, and of the vestments, books, and other ornaments of the said Chapel, and of the houses newly erected for the habitation of the vicars and chaplains within our castle of *Hastynges*, and for finding the lights of the said Chapel, and in no wise for the annual stipends of the vicars, chaplains, clerks, and ministers of the Chapel aforesaid, ministering divine offices in the same. And you the aforesaid *John Kyngston*, duly weighing the premises, and being willing in your aforesaid visitation, to order and provide for the stipends and sustentation of the vicars, chaplain, clerks, and ministers aforesaid to the praise of the Most High, and of his undefiled Mother, in whose honour the Chapel aforesaid is founded, by our royal authority did establish and ordain, and did decree the statute and ordinance aforesaid to be for ever observed, that every canon prebendal of certain prebends of the said Chapel in the said statute and ordinance contained, who should thenceforth for the time being be non-resident in the same, during their absence should be bound and firmly enjoined to pay certain moderate and reasonable yearly pensions out of their prebends (regard being had to the yearly values of every their prebends) to the support of the vicars, chaplains, clerks, and ministers aforesaid for ever, as we are informed. And now we have understood that certain canons prebendal of such prebends of the said Chapel, do unjustly refuse to pay such pensions so by you assessed upon them according to the form of your visitation, although they were not resident in the same Chapel during their absence, in contempt of us and to the great damage of the said vicars, chaplains, clerks, and ministers, and to the pernicious example of other such prebendaries, and also contrary to the statute and ordinances abovesaid: We, considering those statutes to be to the praise of God and of his glorious Mother, and of the increase of divine worship, and being willing as far as we are able, that the same should be inviolably observed, Have assigned you and either of you by the best means which you know or are able to inform yourselves of all and every prebends of the said Chapel, who, according to the form of the visitation aforesaid, are bound to pay such pensions during their absence, and also to sequester all the fruits, rents, profits, and emoluments in what manner and howsoever belonging or pertaining to the prebend of every of the said prebendaries so being absent and refusing to pay such pension, and cause the same to be safely and securely kept, so that such prebendary so refusing, set not his hand thereto, until he shall have fully satisfied such pension so happening. And therefore we command you and either of you, that you be diligently intendant about the premises, and make and execute the same in form aforesaid: Also we give, and by tenor of these presents

firmly enjoin all and singular sheriffs, mayors, constables, bailiffs, ministers, and other our faithful people, as well within liberties as without, that they be obedient and intendant to you and either of you in doing and executing the premises as is meet, IN TESTIMONY, &c. WITNESS, the King at *Westminster*, the 12th day of July.

Soon after the suppression of the college, it was granted, together with the Deanery, by letters patent, dated in the thirty-eighth year of *Henry the Eighth*, to Sir *Anthony Browne;* many of its possessions, until lately, were in the hands of Sir *Godfrey Webster*, Bart.

The 13th part of Patents in the 38th year of the reign of King Henry the 8th.

EXTRACT of Grant to Sir *Anthony Browne*, knight, and *Elizabeth* his wife, and their Heirs.

THE KING to all to whom, &c. greeting.

KNOW YE, that we, of our especial grace, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, and as well in consideration of the good, true, and faithful and acceptable council and service, which our beloved counsellor, Sir *Anthony Brown*, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, and Master of our Horse, does and hath heretofore rendered to us, as for other causes and considerations us at present especially moving, HAVE given and granted, and by these presents Do give and grant to the said *Anthony Browne* and *Elizabeth* his wife, ALL THAT the manor and lordship of *Ronnewell-hall;* and, MOREOVER, know ye, that we, for the considerations aforesaid, and of our special grace, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, Have given and granted, And by these presents Do give and grant to the aforesaid Sir *Anthony Browne*, knight, ALL THAT our late Deanery and College of *Hasting*, otherwise called *Hastings*, in our county of *Sussex*, now dissolved, with all and singular the appurtenances, And all the site of the aforesaid late Deanery and College with every the appurtenances, AND ALSO the advowson, donation, free disposition, and right of patronage of the Vicarage of the Parish Church of the blessed Mary in the castle in *Hastyng*, in our said county of *Sussex*, to the said late Deanery heretofore belonging and pertaining: AND we have also given and granted, And by these presents do give and grant to the aforesaid *Anthony Browne*, All and singular the manors, messuages, lands, tenements, mills, meadows, feedings, pastures, moors, marshes, as well fresh as salt lands covered with water, woods, underwoods, wharfs, fleets, waters, ponds, vivaries, commons, ways, paths, fisheries, fishings, wears, wreck, wreck of the sea, leets, views of frank-pledge, profits of courts and perquisites of leets and courts, heriots, reliefs, escheats, estrays, goods and chattels waived, of outlawed felons,

and of felons of themselves, knights fees, wards, marriages, reliefs, bondmen, with their sequel deodands, pannage, warrens, goods in whatsoever manner forfeited, franchises and liberties, and also prebends, rectories, vicarages, tithes, as well predial and personal as mixed, AND ALSO the advowsons, nominations, donations, free dispositions and rights of patronage of whatsoever rectories, vicarages, churches, chapels, chanteries, portions, pensions, oblations, obventions, fairs, marts, markets, works, customs, tolls, rents, reversions, services rents, charge rents, seek rents, and services of tenants for term of life and years by copy of Court Roll and customary tenants, and rents of capons, cocks, hens, eggs, and pepper, and also the rents and services of grain, and also the annuities, pensions, portions, fee-farms, and also the rents, services and profits whatsoever, reserved upon any demises and grants, And all and singular other the hereditaments, commodities, rights, jurisdictions and profits whatsoever, as well spiritual as temporal, of whatsoever kind, nature, or species they may be situate, lying and being in the vills, hamlets, parishes and fields, of *Hastyng*, *Hoo*, *Howe*, *Gate*, *Ashcford*, *Northam*. *Sadelscomb*, *Knells*, *Peasemarsh*, *Rucklande*, *Fulsham*, *Burwashe*, *Coodeyng*, *West-Thurrocke*, *Brightlyng*, *Farleigh*, *Wartlyng*, *Newfeld*, *Crowherst*, *Salehurst*, *Beckley*, *Waghorn*, *Gestlyng*, *Iden*, *Playden*, *Hollington*, *Ewherst*, *Bodiam*, and *Wartlyng*, in the said counties of *Sussex*, *Kent*, and *Essex*, and elsewhere soever within our kingdom of England to the said late Deanery, College, and Prebends, or to either of them, or any parcel thereof in any wise belonging or pertaining, or as members or parcels thereof, or of any one of them, or of any parcel thereof, or as parcels of the lands, tenements, possessions, revenues, rights of hereditaments of the said late Deanery and College of *Hastyng*, and of the said late Prebends, and other the premises, or any of them, or of any parcel thereof heretofore had, known, accepted, used, or reputed, as fully, freely, and entirely, and in as ample manner and form, and with all the same, such, and the like franchises, liberties, privileges, profits, commodities, rights, jurisdictions, and easements, as any Dean of the Deanery aforesaid, or any Prebendary or Prebendaries of the aforesaid Prebends, or of any one of them, or of any one or more of their predecessors, or of any of them, or any other or others, the said late Deanery and College and Prebends, and other the premises, with the appurtenances, or any parcel thereof ever had, held, used, or enjoyed, or he or they might be able to have, hold, use, and enjoy, and as fully, freely, and entirely, and in as ample manner and form, and with all and the like such and the same liberties, profits, commodities, rights, and easements, as all and singular the same, to our hands and possession by reason of any Act of Parliament, or by reason or force of any commission, or by any other right or title came, or ought to have come, and in our hands now or ought to be, AND which said Deanery and Prebend of *Hastyng*, and other the premises with the appurtenances in *Hastyng*, *Hoo*, *Gate*, the parish of the blessed Mary in the Castle,

Sadlescombe, *Knells*, *Peasemarshe*, *Ruckland*, *Tylsham*, *Coodeying*, *West Thurrocke*, *Bryghtling*, *Farleigh*, *Wartlying*, *Neufield*, *Crowhurst*, *Salehurst*, *Northiam*, *Beckley*, *Iden*, *Playden*, *Hollyngton*, *Ewherst*, *Howe*, *Warehorne*, and *Gestlying*, in our said counties of *Sussex*, *Kent*, and *Essex*, and elsewhere soever within our kingdom of England, to the aforesaid Deanery and Prebend belonging and appertaining, now are extended to the clear value of 44*l.* 19*s.* 2½*d.* except always nevertheless and out of this our present grant to us our heirs and successors wholly reserved, All lead and bells, and the metal of the bells, and all jewels, ornaments, goods, chattels, and debts to the said late Deanery and College of *Hastying*, belonging and appertaining TO HAVE, HOLD, and enjoy all the aforesaid late Deanery and College of *Hastyings* and the prebends aforesaid and every of them, and all and singular the rectories, advowsons, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and other the premises whatever, with the appurtenances to the late Deanery and College of *Hastyng*, and to the said late prebends belonging and pertaining, and all and singular other the premises with every of their appurtenances in *Hasting*, *Hoo*, *How*, *Gate*, the parish of the Blessed Mary in the castle *Northiam*, *Saddlescombe*, *Knells*, *Peasemarshe*, *Ruckland*, *Fylsham*, *Burwash*, *Coodlying*, *West Thurrocke*, *Brightling*, *Farleigh*, *Neufeld*, *Crowhurst*, *Salehurst*, *Beckley*, *Iden*, *Playden*, *Hollyngton*, *Ewherst*, *Howe*, *Wartlyng*, *Waghorne*, *Warehorne*, and *Gestlying*, in our said counties of *Sussex*, *Kent*, and *Essex*, and elsewhere within our kingdom of *England*, to the said deanery and prebends as aforesaid belonging or pertaining, or being parcel of the same deanery, college and prebends as aforesaid, and all and singular other the premises in the vills, fields, parishes, or hamlets of *Hastyng*, *Hoo*, *Howe*, *Gate*, *Northiam*, *Saddlescombe*, *Knells*, *Peasemarshe*, *Ruckland*, *Fylsham*, *Burwashe*, *Coodeying*, *West Thurrocke*, *Bryghtlyng*, *Farleigh*, *Neufeld*, *Crowherst*, *Saleherst*, *Bekley*, *Iden*, *Playden*, *Hollyngton*, *Ewherst*, *Howe*, *Wartlying*, *Waghorne*, *Warehorne*, and *Gestlynge* aforesaid, with every of their appurtenances to the aforesaid Sir *Anthony Browne*, Knight, his heirs and assigns for ever, To the only proper use and behoof of the said Sir *Anthony Browne*, Knight, his heirs and assigns for ever, To HOLD all and singular the premises of us our heirs and successors in chief by the service of the 40th part of one knight's fee, AND rendering yearly to us our heirs and successors, out of and for the aforesaid Deanery of *Hastyngs* and other the premises in *Hastings*, *Hoo*, *Howe*, *Gate*, the parish of the Blessed Mary in the castle, *Northiam*, *Sadlescombe*, *Knells*, *Peasemarsh*, *Ruckland*, *Fylsham*, *Burwashe*, *Coodeying*, *West Thurrocke*, *Bryghtlying*, *Farleigh*, *Neufeld*, *Crowherst*, *Saleherst*, *Beckley*, *Iden*, *Playden*, *Hollyngton*, *Ewherst*, *How*, *Wartlying*, *Waghorne*, *Warehorne*, *Bodyam*, and *Gestlyng* aforesaid, 4*l.* 9*s.* 11½*d.* at our court of Augmentations and Revenues of our Crown, payable at the Feast of *Saint Michael* the archangel in every year, for all services, exactions, tenths, and demands whatsoever, for the premises or any of the premises

THE SEAL OF HENRY EARL OF EU; AND THE COMMON SEAL OF THE COLLEGE WITHIN THE CASTLE.

Published by W.G. Moss Kennington. 1814.

to us, our heirs or successors, in any wise to be rendered, paid, or made. In Testimony, whereof, &c. (1).

The following list of the Deans or Masters of the College, has been extracted from *Tanner*.

Giles de Audenard, 1302.
Nicholas de Ferhband, 1312.
Edmond de London, 1322.
Thomas de Staunton, 1331.
Walter de Lindrige, 1337.
John Wade, 1345.
John de Codington, 1359.
Robert Legatt, 1369.
Robert Crull.
William de Grysele succeeded, 1374.
John de Harleston in the same year, 1374.
John Eyre, 1383.
John Nottingham.
William Windsor succeeded him, 1394.
Richard Clifford, 1396.
Gilbert Stone, 1398.
John Gamouth, 1400.
Henry Rumworth, 1407.
William How, 1411.
William Tanfeild, 1415.
William Prestwick.
William Walesby succeeded, 1436.
John Fowkes.
John Kingscote succeeded, 1458.
John Carpenter, 1460.

From the certificates of Colleges, Chantries, &c. in the Augmentation Office, it appears that the following Chantries were within the town of *Hastings*.

(1) I deem myself fortunate in being enabled, through the kindness of a friend, to present engravings from original drawings made from the seals themselves; the one, the seal of the founder, *Henry Earl of Eu*, attached to a deed without date; the other, the common seal of the College, A. R. 22 of Edward III. *see annexed plate.*

The Countie of Sussex.

A brief declaracon of the names as well of all Colledges, Chauntries, Free Chappells, Brotherheades, Guyldes, and Stipendaries, and the clere yerlie value of the same; as also the names of the Maisters, Governours, Incumbents, and Mynisters in the sayed Colledges, Chauntries, and suche other come to the King's Maiestie by the last Acte of Parliament, with a lyke brief Declaracon of the lyvinge apointed for poore foulke, bedman, and scholes out of the same.

Hastyng.

Salerus Chauntrey.

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Skott of th'age of 50 yeres . .	9	18	6
penc .	6	0	0

Gawthrens Chauntrey.

Thomas Laicke of the age of 60 yeres . .	7	6	8
penc .	6	0	0
The clere yerly value the said Chauntrey, which hath ben used for the sustentacon of the said preiste, and for the reparacons of the said Churche	9	8	0

The Stipendar at Jesus Altar.

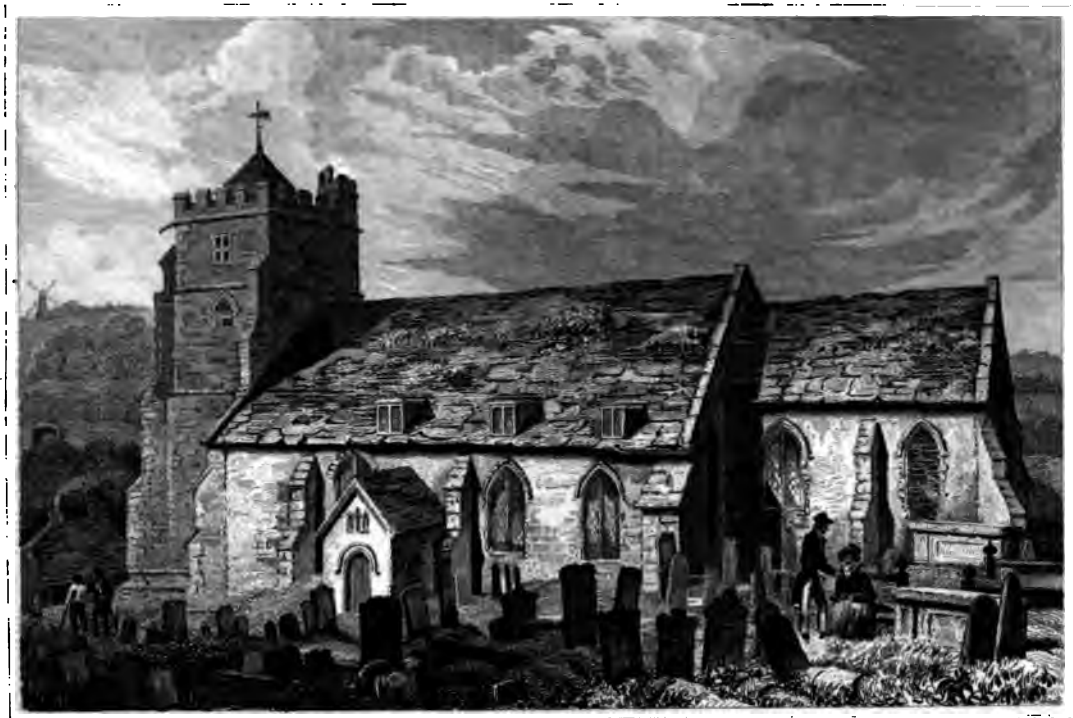
The incumbent is not nowe resident . .	5	18	5
penc .			

The Stipendar of All Saynts pishe

John Whight Incumbent deceased . .	2	17	4
penc .			

Exr. p me Anthonium Stryngar.

Of the four parish churches stated to have originally existed at *Hastings*, two only are now remaining; viz, those of *All Saints*, and *St. Clement's*. The lovers of ecclesiastical history and antiquities must regret, that no record is extant, as to the period when they were respectively built; from the prevailing style of architecture in both, that of the Norman gothic, it might be inferred, that they were nearly



Drawn by W G Reeb

Engraved by H Alford

ALL SAINTS CHURCH.

To JOHN CARY ESQ^re F.A.S.&c A GREAT ADMIRER and PATRON of ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES. This plate is respectfully inscribed by his obliged W. G. Reeb.

Proof

Published June 1826 by W G Reeb. Kensington

Printed by R Miller.

coeval with each other, and that they were founded at or about the time when that order, in ecclesiastical architecture, was introduced and adopted in this island.

It appears, however, from Domesday Book, that there was only *one* church in *Hastings*, at the time that record was compiled (A. D. 1086,) and that, most probably, was *All Saints*, as some authors state it to have existed upwards of 700 years; and, as the Saxon arch is still remaining, it may, without much risk, be presumed that this church was of Saxon construction, and existed at a period antecedent to the other.

These churches formerly constituted two distinct livings; but, in consequence of their being separately of inconsiderable value, they were, in 1770, by the consent of a part of the corporation, (1) consolidated.

In describing them, we shall commence with that of *All Saints*, an account of the generally-received opinion of the priority of its foundation.

All Saints Church (usually styled the upper church) forms one of the principal objects, at the entrance of the town from the London road. (2) The present building appears to have been erected in the early part of the 14th century, and, having never undergone any alteration, remains in its original state; the body is composed of stone, the battlements and face of the buttresses of that material, intermixed with flints; the walls appear to have been plastered. The interior consists of a chancel, nave, north and south aisles, and a south porch, covered with tiles and Horsham stones. At the west end stands a noble tower, supported by three massive buttresses graduated, and (at the N. E. corner) by a small tower. The western entrance, and large Gothic window over it, appear, originally, to have been handsome, both being surmounted by a pointed arch, ornamented with grotesque heads at each corner of the outer moulding; above the door-way are twelve quatrefoils, under which, on each side, is a shield (now blank) projecting from a quatrefoil.

(1) See Ch. Books.
(2) See annexed plate.

On the door, cut in wood, are the initials and date G. H. M.P. 1688. In the upper story is a small window, with a Saxon arch, the outer moulding of which is gothic, and supported by grotesque heads: similar windows and mouldings, the latter also resting on heads, are in the first storys, on the north and south sides. The upper storys, on the N. and S. E., have square windows, each divided into two compartments by single mullions. The parapet, under which runs a moulding, is embattled; the grotesque heads, which contain waterspouts, are, from the effects of the weather, nearly defaced. The walls, on the north, are supported by seven, and, on the south, by six buttresses.

The porch (1) is entered under a Saxon arch of several mouldings; above are the cross and two small niches, one of which has a pointed, and the other a circular top. In these niches were anciently two figures, probably of Mary and John, which, with the crucifix, composed what was called the *Rood*, and was common in all churches before the Reformation. This part of the church received light from windows on each side, which are now built up.

The belfry, (2) which is separated from the nave by a screen

(1) The porch appears to have been a very ancient appendage to the church, and, though now considered merely as an ornament to it, had formerly its special uses. Mr. Lyson's (Environs of London, vol. II.) says, "They were, as our vestries are now, places where the inhabitants assembled to transact the parish business." They, also, answered other purposes, as is evident from the will of Henry VI., relative to the foundation of his college at Eton, which directs that there be made, "in the south of the body of the church, a fair large door with a *porch*, and the same for christening of children and weddings."(3) A more particular use to which they were appropriated, was for the administration of the Sacrament. All these services, however, since the Reformation, are performed in the church.

(2) Bells are said to have been introduced into churches, about the year 400, by Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, in Campania, whence they derive their name Campanæ; or, according to some authors, in 458, under the pontificate of Leo I. The first church-bells in England are men-

(3) Royal Wills.

of plaster, has a door in the centre, under a pointed arch, supported by small octangular fluted columns attached to the walls and finished with drops. It has a stone ceiling, the ribs of which spring from four small columns with plain capitals, resting on corbel heads, and meet in the centre in a circle; surrounded by coloured grotesque figures, in eight compartments, as follows:—Ass and Foal (red)—a Bull (red) and Leaf (green)—a Bear (white) and Tree (green)—a Bear (black) holding a bough—a Squirrel (red) with a bunch of vine and grapes—Vine Branch with Grapes and Leaves—a Bull (black) and Man—a Bird, with a bunch of grapes in its bill. The ceiling has also been painted, and between the ribs are placed several fleur-de-lis; the intersections of the ribs are ornamented by bosses. On the north side is a door leading to the tower, by an ascent of 94 steps; the bells are on the second story, and bear the following dates, &c. 1,—A. D. 1697, cracked; 2—1697; 3—1602; 4—1714; 5—1697. (2.)

tioned by Bede, towards the latter end of the sixth century; and the earliest tunable bells are supposed to have been set up in Croyland Abbey, in 690. They were baptized, anointed, exorcised, and blessed by the bishop, previously to the Reformation; which practice was introduced in 968, by Pope John XIII., but is supposed to be of earlier origin. Bells, indeed, were used by the Jews, Greeks, and Romans, but not for religious purposes; by the Romans they were called *Tintinnabula*, and were employed to summon that people to their baths (3) Matthew Paris observes, that the use of bells was anciently prohibited in time of mourning; now it forms a part of every funeral ceremony. The practice of ringing changes, on bells is said to be peculiar to England. This custom commenced with the Saxons, and was common before the Conquest.

(2) In 1684, as appears by the church books, an order was made to repair the bells; and another order, in 1697, states the bells to have been new cast; the three bells, bearing this date, have several copper coin on them.

(3) Gent. Mag. Vol. LXXXVIII. page 367.

The following lines are painted over the door :—

†
IHS

" This is a belfry, that is free
for all those, that civil be
and if you please to chime or ring
it is a very pleasing thing
there is no musick play'd or sung
like unto Bells when they'r well rung
then ring your bells well, if you can
silence is best, for every man.
But if you ring, in spur, or hat
six pence you pay besure of that
and if a bell, you overthrow
pray pay a groat before you go."

1756.

The ascent to the nave is by three steps, through a door under the western gallery; it is separated from the aisles by three octangular columns on each side, which, by joining the walls east and west, divide it into four pointed arches. On the second column, at the south side, is a small tablet with the following inscription, " The south side of this church was repaired in the year 1745. John Sargent and Thomas Morfee, churchwardens." The gallery on this side, built in 1817, is lighted from windows in the roof. On the north, against the last column, are placed the pulpit and reading-desk; the former is ornamented by a part of the canopy held over Queen Anne at her coronation; it is scarlet cloth with yellow fringe; the following letters are worked in yellow on the front:

A R
INAVGVRAT XXIII
AP MDCCII
A

On the wall, near the pulpit, are two large hooks; immediately under which are two blocks of wood; these, no doubt, supported a picture before the Reformation.

The chancel rises four steps above the nave, and was formerly separated from it by a Gothic oak screen, surmounted by a pointed arch, over which, in a frame, are now placed the arms of England. This part of the church was originally enlightened by four pointed windows, on its sides (two of which are at present blocked up) and a large east window, divided into three compartments. It contains, within a railing, a handsome altar-piece of wood, painted to imitate oak, in the centre of which are two blue tablets, with the paternoster and creed in gold letters, and on each side there are two flat columns: adjoining are tablets, framed, with the decalogue; and above, a glory with the letters I.H.S.; over the window, at its back, are paintings of a dove, cherub, and drapery.

Near it, in the south wall, are three ancient seats under Gothic arches, ornamented with cinque-foil tracery, and divided by slender columns; the middle arch having perforations in its sides, and a small niche adjoining it for the piscina, containing the holy water. These sedelia, or stone stalls, are found in many of our parish-churches, and have been differently accounted for by antiquaries. Some have called them confessionaries; and others assert, that they were constructed solely for the accommodation of the priest, at certain intervals, during the celebration of mass. (1) They are generally placed near the altar, in the south wall of the chancel, frequently under beautiful Gothic arches, subdivided, and enriched with buttresses, finials, &c. The ceiling of the chancel is plain, and the floor paved with red tiles. There are several pews in it; one of them on the south side is appropriated to the corporation. A door on the north-side opens into the church-yard.

The south aisle has five pointed windows, enclosing wooden frames, viz: three on the south, one at the east, and one at the west; and a door leads into the porch, in which there is a small niche for holy water. The north aisle has likewise a door and five windows, viz: three on the north, (in one of

(1) Archæologia, Vol. XI.

which are two heads painted on the glass), one at the west, and one at the east end, which is the only window that retains its original form; it is divided, by two stone mullions, into three cinque-foil-headed lights, branching out above, and having some pieces of painted glass. (1) The west end of this aisle is partitioned off for a vestry-room. On an old board, nailed to the vestry, is the following:—

M. BARTHOLOMEW . MAYOR
T W . W W. Church Wardens | 1718

The font is octangular, lined with lead, and ornamented alternately with quatrefoils, enclosing blank shields, and two pointed arches with trefoil tracery; it stands upon an octangular shaft, with eight pointed arches, and brackets for figures.

On the front of the western gallery the following charities are recorded:

"The Rev. William Parker, late minister of this parish, by his last will, dated the 16th of November, 1619, gave to the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of Hastings, and to their successors for ever, upwards of one hundred acres of land, in the parish of Ore, towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster to instruct the youth of the inhabitants of this town, in a virtuous education; which schoolmaster is to be elected by the jurats in *All Saints parish.*"

"James Saunders, late of Wittersham, Kent, gent. by his will, dated the 7th of January, 1708, devised unto the said corporation, the rents of his real estates in Wittersham aforesaid, in trust, to apply the same yearly, as follows: £20 in putting apprentice two poor boys of Hastings. £10 each, to two schoolmistresses, to instruct poor children of the said town; and £40 to a schoolmaster for the same purpose."

(1) In the Gent. Mag. Vol. 56, it is stated, "That in 1756 there was fine painted glass in the windows, within the parish-clerk's remembrance, but now gone; the stone imposts and Gothic tracery demolished, and wood frames inserted in their place."

The following donations, by unknown benefactors:—

Fifty-one acres of land in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, for the benefit of the poor of this town.

An annuity of ten shillings each, to seven old fishermen of Hastings, charged on lands, called Prior's, in this parish.

The sum of £12 10s. 5d. a year, payable out of estates in the parishes of St. Clements and St. Mary Magdalen, for the repairs of this Church. (1)

(1) It appears that the corporation of Hastings, by grant of the 8th of February, 1671, (an abstract of which follows) assigned a part of their lands, held under a charter of Elizabeth, to the parish of All Saints, together with the payment of 7s. a-year to them reserved for Courthorp's stables.

"Know ye therefore that we the said Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty of Hasting aforesaid, at a like full assembly of and by us now holden on the 8th day of February, in the 24th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles II., &c. &c. 1671. All which, we, whose names here follow, approved and were present. William Parker, Mayor, 4 Jurats, 36 Freemen, do grant and confirm unto the said William Parker, Mayor, the parishioners and inhabitants of the parish of All Saints, in Hasting aforesaid, Robert Bursey and J. Sparrow, church-wardens of the same parish church, and their successors, all and every those our particular yearly fee-farm rents whatsoever, issuing out of and from all and particular the messuages, houses, gardens, lands and tenements, in Hasting aforesaid, and of the several and particular church fields, late Porter's, &c. in all amounting to the yearly sum of £12 10s. 5d. and all our right, title, claim, interest, use, possession, and demand whatsoever, of, in, and to the same several particular yearly fee-farm rents before-mentioned. To have and hold by distress of the goods and chattels of the refusers, and every of them, and by re-entry of the several possessions, in our name, and in the name of our successors, *to be employed, bestowed, and in good order laid out, for, in, and about the maintenance and reparation of the said parish-church of All Saints, and not otherwise.*"

The following is a copy of the rental in the year 1755, and the sums, with a very few exceptions, have been regularly paid and received to the present time.

HASTING, ALL SAINT'S PARISH.

A copy of an abstract of a rental belonging to the parish-church of All Saints, in the town and port of Hasting, in the county of Sussex,

These charities were recorded, in the year 1804, at the expence of Thomas Kennard, Robert Thatcher, and William Phillips, late churchwardens of this parish.

and for the present year 1755, to be collected by the present churchwardens, as are herein written, Robert Thatcher and John Sargent, churchwardens of the said parish abovementioned, the one half year to be collected at Michaelmas-day last, and the other half year at Lady-day next ensuing; it being the full end and term of the said year abovementioned.

	£.	s.	d.
John Collier, Esq. for his house and land	0	7	0
Ditto for the church field	0	12	8
Ditto for the new stables, late Fuller's	0	3	4
Ditto for the land called Gulphes	0	13	4
Mr. Farncomb, for Sir Charles Eversfield	0	6	0
Mr. Gower's tenement, late Cousins's	0	2	0
Mr. Coppard, Gent. for Gulphes	0	15	0
For the poor-house, late Carswell's	0	2	0
William Markwick, for his tenement	0	2	0
Ditto, for his garden	0	1	8
Ditto, for Mark West's tenement	0	5	0
Mark Cousins, for his house and garden	0	3	4
Richard Ball's tenement	0	7	0
Phillip Stevenson's tenement	0	4	0
Ditto, for a tenement, late Meadow's	0	2	0
Ditto, a tenement, late Bailey's	0	4	8
John Bary's tenement	0	4	8
Ditto, a tenement, late Shearses's	0	4	8
Mrs. Sparrow's tenement	0	5	4
Mark Cousin's tenement, late Page's	0	2	6
Sir Charles Eversfield	0	2	6
Robert Thatcher's tenement	0	4	0
John Sargent's tenement, late White's	0	4	6
John Sargent's tenement	0	7	6
John Plane's tenement	0	5	0
Mrs. Moore's tenement, where Stephen Taught lived	0	1	0
R. Thatcher's tenement, where T. Phillips lived	0	1	6
John Lee's tenement	0	10	0
W. Phillips's tenement, late Butler's	0	5	0
Mrs. Sargent's tenement	0	5	0

In a small frame:—

"This church was ceiled in the year of our Lord God 1759."

ROBERT THATCHER } Church-Wardens.
JOHN SARGENT }

THOMAS JENKINS, Rector,
JOHN PHILLIPS, Clerk.

	£.	s.	d.
Mrs. Sargent, for a tenement, late Harrison's	0	5	0
Ditto, for a tenement and two deezes	0	3	0
Jacob Fautley's tenement	0	13	4
Richard White's tenement	0	1	0
Thomas White's tenement	0	1	4
J. Fautley's tenement, late White's	0	1	0
John Barry's tenement	0	1	8
Mrs. Lucket's tenement, late Boyse's	0	1	8
J. Fautley's tenement, late W. Phillips's	0	0	1
J. Bossom's tenement, late Carswell's	0	0	6
William Shorter's tenement	0	0	6
Thomas Harry's tenement	0	0	2
Thomas Hadden's tenement	0	3	0
William Paul's tenement	0	3	0
J. Fautley and W. Bourne's tenement	0	2	0
J. Adam's tenement	0	0	9
E. Chadderton, two tenements	0	9	0
R. Hinkley's tenement	0	4	6
A. Bradbridge's tenement	0	4	6
R. Tutt's malt-house, late Bayley's	0	10	0
J. Sargent's tenement, late Mob's	0	10	0
J. Phillips's tenement, late Chambers's	0	2	0
D. More Chambers's tenement, John Burnham's	0	2	0
Michael Morris's tenement, late Perregoe's	0	1	6
T. Salmon's tenement	0	1	0½
Robert Hassey's tenement	0	1	0½
Mr. Cossom's tenement and shop	0	2	0
John Grayling's tenement	0	5	0
John Sargent's two tenements	0	5	0
W. Bourne's tenement	0	0	8
Thomas Bossom's tenement	0	0	2
Ditto, for the work-house	0	14	0

The following inscription is on a handsome marble tablet, in the belfry.

"Sacred to the memory of Mademoiselle VICTOIRE RUFFO, eldest daughter of Prince de CASTELCICALA. She departed this life, July 16, 1816, aged 36. To the great grief of her disconsolate parents. She lived like an angel, and is now, it is humbly hoped, in heaven.

"Farewell, dear child of my heart!
Farewell, my dearly beloved VICTOIRE!"

In the chancel, on a tablet.

"To the memory of BRIDGET CARTWRIGHT, daughter of WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT, Esq. of Aynho, in the county of Northampton, who departed this life, at this place, on the 4th day of August, 1794, in the 42d year of her age."

On a tablet,

"Near this place are interred the remains of Mr. JOHN HAMILTON, merchant, late of Goldsmith-street, London, who died 22nd August, 1792, aged 52 years."

In the nave, on the pavement, are grave-stones to the memory of the following:

"JOHN MEAD, gent. died December 25th, 1759, aged 80; also CATHARINE, his wife, died December 26th, 1758, aged 74 years.—JOHN TUNBRIDGE, died September 6th, 1731, aged 34 years. ANN, his wife, died August 10th, 1730, aged 31 years. JOHN, their son, died an infant the same day as his mother.—Mr. THOMAS BOYCE, died August 16th, 1733, aged 62.—THOMAS HILLYER (of Greenwich) died May 28th, 1820, aged 6 months.—STEPHEN PEREGOE, died February 10th, 1722, aged 4 years; also BENJAMIN and MARY, died June 7th, 1728, aged 8 months; also Mr. BENJAMIN MEADOW, died 15th of April, 1745, aged 75.—BENJAMIN STEVENS, gent. died December 19th, 1765, aged 72 years."

At the east end of the north aisle, is the only ancient grave-stone remaining in the church, representing a man and woman with clasped hands, as if in the act of devotion. These figures are cut in lines, in the stone, round the borders of which formerly ran an inscription, in old English characters, the whole of which, excepting the word "Anno;" is, by the wear of feet, quite obliterated; at the corners are quatrefoils;

those at the head enclosing shields, but there is not the least vestige of armorial bearings remaining.

In this aisle, on a plain black and white marble tablet, is the following:

"ELIZA, wife of Lieut. GEORGE BEAZELY, R.N. died at Hastings, 30th of October, 1823, aged 24 years. Her husband dedicates this tablet to the memory of her innocent, affectionate, gentle spirit; her mildness, meekness, and unaffected piety. From early youth Swedenborg's writings led her to acknowledge, with St. Paul, that in Jesus Christ dwells all the fullness of the Godhead; Bodily and firmly to believe the Holy Scriptures, Isaiah IX. 6. XLIII. 3. 11. 14. XLIV. 6. 24. XLVII. 4. XLVIII. 17. XLIX. 26. LIV. 5. 8. LXIII. 16. Jeremiah L. 34. Hoseah XIII. 4. Psalm XIX. 14. XXXI. 5. CXXX. 7. 8. Matthew I. 23. John VIII. 58. X. 30. XIV. 9. 10. 11. That Jehovah himself is our Redeemer and Saviour; therefore to Him alone she always looked for salvation, in humble obedience to his holy commandments; which rendered her lovely in this life, and crowned her departure from it with that peace the world cannot give, but which Jesus Christ has promised to all who trust in Him, to whom be glory and dominion for ever and ever. HE IS ALPHA AND OMEGA, THE BEGINNING AND THE ENDING. THE FIRST AND THE LAST; WHO IS, WHO WAS, AND WHO IS TO COME, THE ALMIGHTY."

A similar tablet:

"To the memory of ELIZA, wife of MURDOCK BROWN, Esq. who died June 23, 1823, aged 47 years."

In the south aisle, on a tablet:

"To the memory of FRANCES, daughter of ROBERT MURIEL of Ely, Cambridgeshire, who died on the 9th of November, 1819, at school, at Hastings, in the 17th year of her age.

"The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away;
Blessed be the name of the Lord."

On a neat white marble tablet:

"Sacred to the memory of MARY ANN, eldest daughter of the Rev. RICHARD WILLIAMS, Rector of Great Houghton, Northamptonshire. She died at Hastings, after a short illness, October 21, 1822, aged 38 years.

Above the doorway, leading into the porch, is a white marble tablet.

"Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM, the eldest son of CHOLMELEY DERING, Esq. of Ayot, St. Lawrence, in the county of Herts. He died

at Hastings, the XXIV day of August, MDCCCXXIII, in the XIII year of his age."

The following grave-stones are in this aisle.

"Mr. JOHN MOORE, died August 4, 1728, aged 84 years.
"Mrs. ANN FELLOW, died February 5, 1733-4, aged 63 years.
"Mr. THOMAS MOORE, died March 13, 174½, aged 57 years.
"Also Mrs. MARY SARGENT, daughter of Mr. THOMAS MOORE, died March 18, 1782, aged 77 years."

Dimensions of the church within the walls.

The tower is 73 feet high; the belfry 24 feet long, by 20 feet wide; from the belfry to the steps of the chancel, 116 feet; the nave, including aisles, 54 feet 6 inches; the chancel 40 feet long by 23 feet 9 inches wide; and the walls 2 feet 9 inches thick.

A list of the Rectors of All Saints, prior to the union of the two churches in 1770, with the names of the patrons:

1573,	Robert Holland,		————
1621,	Alexander Chaderton,		————
1660,	Samuel Otes, (1)	Patron,	John Injanes,
1683,	William Simonds,	——	Richard Barker,
1729,	Thomas Broadway,	——	————
——	Richard Nairn,		————
1740,	Thomas Jenkins,	——	Sir Thomas Webster, Bt.
1763,	William Whitear,	——	Sir Whistler Webster, Bt.

(1) By an entry in the church books, dated the 4th of January, 167¾, it appears by the signature, that the notorious Titus Otes (Oates) was officiating minister here, though it must, in justice, be remembered that he was not a native of Hastings.

The history of this wretched man may be sufficiently learned from contemporary historians. His father, who was an Anabaptist preacher, and chaplain to Colonel Pride, probably obtained the church of All Saints at a time when the government, both of church and state, having been overthrown, men of every *rank*, *qualification*, and *religious* profession, obtained an easy admittance.

The son had some preferment given him by the Duke of Norfolk. He obtained holy orders, but was dismissed from his employment for infamous

From among the numerous inscriptions in the church-yard, the following have been selected:

"Sacred to the memory of ROBERT THATCHER, Gent. one of the Jurats of this corporation, who departed this life, 28th of July, 1816, aged 34 years.

"For real worth let friendship drop a tear,
Who knew him best, lament him most sincere;
In all his actions, generous, just, and kind,
His regulation, was a virtuous mind."

On a stone, to the memory of an infant:

"On beauteous charms no more, ye youths, depend,
The grave does all without distinction blend;
For death ere long shall close the brightest eyes,
But heaven-born virtue never, never dies."

On a rail:

"To the memory of JOHN CROUCH, one of the Jurats of this corporation, died 22d of October, 1805, aged 82."

"To the memory of Mr. JACOB FAUTSEY, Jurat, died November 16, 1791, aged 77."

"To the memory of the Rev. RICHARD SIMMONDS, minister of the Croft Chapel, in this town, died December 27, 1816, aged 37 years."

"In memory of EDWARD ALLRIDGE, who was maliciously shot, April 23, 1806, aged 41. Also JAMES, the son of EDWARD and MARTHA

conduct. He then turned Roman Catholic, and was admitted into the Jesuit's College, at St. Omers. After this, he is said to have turned Anabaptist. His whole evidence was a tissue of contradiction and absurdity.

About the time of the pretended plot, a very curious medal was struck, which is now seldom to be met with: Obverse—Two heads joined. O WHY SO FICKLE. Reverse, Seven Faces—BIRDS OF A FEATHER FLOCK TOGETHER. On one side is the head of Titus Oates, with two faces; one as an Anabaptist preacher, the other as a Jesuit; to which the motto seems to refer. The Reverse seems to have been designed by one who had sagacity enough *not* to believe a word of the plot, and who thought the king was at the bottom of it, to serve some particular purpose, as the middle face is that of king Charles II. The others are supposed to be Lord Darnley, Lord Shaftsbury, Titus Oates, William Bedloe, Doctor Tonge, and Kirby the chemist.

ALLRIDGE, died February 6, 1803, aged 6 years; likewise EDWARD, their son, who was accidently shot, May 13, 1810, aged 15 years."

"Behold the wicked bend their bows,
Their arrows they prepare,
To shoot, in secret, at those who
Sincere and upright are."

"To the memory of RICHARD BEAN, Esq, drowned while bathing, on the 24th of June, 1817, aged 26 years."

"To the memory of GEORGE SIMPSON, master mariner, of Burlington, Yorkshire, died August 24, 1809, aged 26 years. Shot by the enemy, near Beachy-Head.

"Think nothing strange that happens unto all,
My lot to-day, to-morrow your's may fall;
I was chang'd, and in a moment fell,
I had not time to bid my friends farewell."

"To the memory of Lieut. FRANCIS WATERS, R. N. died 18th October, 1804, aged 58 years."

"To the memory of WILLIAM JONES FRY, of Congesbury, county of Somerset, captain in the 16th light dragoons, died 10th December, 1806, aged 32 years."

"To the memory of JANE LONGLEY, died 14th October, 1817, aged 14 years."

"Stay, Christian, stay: let not thy haste profane
This humble stone, that tells thee life is vain.
Here beauty lies, in mouldering ruins lost;
A Blossom, nipped by Death's untimely frost.
Unwarned, yet unsurprised; found on her guard,
Like a wise Virgin waiting for her LORD."

"To the memory of CATHARINE, eldest daughter of CHARLES CHESTER, of Chichely, county of Bucks, Esq. died 2d November, 1815, aged 50 years."

"To the memory of ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of JOHN BOWDLER, of Hayes, county of Kent."

"To the memory of ELIZABETH RIDLEY, died 11th December, 1818, aged 16 years."

1

"In Life's sweet opening dawn she sought her GOD,
And the gay path of life with caution trod.
Her front with blushing modesty she bound,
And on her lips the love of truth was found.

Drawn by W G Moss. Engraved by R. Acon.

ST CLEMENTS CHURCH.

To CHARLES STEPHEN CROUCH ESQ^R late MAYOR of HASTINGS This Plate is respectfully inscribed by W. G. Moss.

Published June 1824 by W. G. Moss. Kensington.

Printed by R. Miller.

Proof.

2

" Fond to oblige, too gentle to offend,
Beloved by all, to all the Good a friend.
In others joys and griefs a part she bore,
And with the needy shared her little store.

3

" At distance saw the world with pious dread,
And to God's temple for protection fled;
There sought that peace which Heaven alone can give,
And learned to die, ere others learn to live."

" To the memory of MARY MARIA SELWAY, died 3d May, 1817, aged 16 years."

" Here, locked in peaceful slumbers, rests beneath
An early victim to the rage of Death.
A Father's hope, a Mother's tenderest care,
Blighted by one rude blast, lies buried here.
An only child, snatched from their fond embrace,
Just in the blossom of each ripening grace,
When fast maturing into youthful bloom,
Beneath this tablet found an early tomb.
Calm and resigned, she saw the approaching shock;
But viewed it with a firm and fearless look;
Or, if across her cheek a tear would steal,
'Twas for her Parents, not herself, it fell.
When, with a sympathyzing sorrow moved,
She solaced dying, as she living loved.

" To the memory of ANN, wife of WILLIAM STANDEN, died 17th June, 1816, aged 53 years."

" Time rolls his ceaseless course:—the race of yore,
Who danced our infancy upon their knee,
And told our marvelling childhood legends store,
Of their strange ventures, happ'd by sea or land,
How are they blotted from the things that be.
How few, all weak and withered of their force,
Wait on the verge of dark eternity,
Like stranded wrecks:—the tide returning hoarse
To snatch them from our sight:—Time rolls his ceaseless course.

ST. CLEMENTS, (known by the name of the Lower Church,) is situated on the west side of the town, immediately behind the Town-hall. (1) It is composed of stone and flints, imbedded in cement, the roof covered with Horsham stones

(1) See plate.

and small tiles; and the repairs, from time to time, are in brick. This structure is ancient, but the period of its erection is uncertain; the arches of the windows, in the south aisle, may be about the time of Edward I., but the mullions, &c. having been destroyed, together with every peculiarity of character, we can only be directed by the arch, which is certainly of the 14th century. The north aisle is not older than the close of the 15th century, when a style of low, massive heaviness prevailed. The windows are square, and that *formerly* at the east end of this aisle, (the case of which remains) is very low, flat, and wide. The same character prevails in the east window of the chancel, though now stopped up; and there is every reason to suppose, that about the time of Henry VII. the church was enlarged by the addition of a north aisle, and was then altered so as to give it its present appearance; and the south wall was also raised and ornamented with a battlement. At the west end is a square embattle tower, which is strengthened by graduated buttresses and a small octangular tower on the S. W. angle.

The western entrance is under a pointed arch, supported by slender columns, having quatrefoil ornaments, with a shield at the corners; the large window over the door-way is now built up; the small one on the upper story has corbel heads, supporting the outer moulding. On the south side of the tower there appears to have been a handsome pointed window, but it is now partially stopped up, and, in its place, is a small modern one. Above this is a window, with a stone on each side, representing cannon balls; over which is a moulding, having grotesque heads with water-spouts. The walls are strengthened by small buttresses.

The introduction of windows, with frames of wood-work, has much injured the appearance of this church, and there is scarcely a vestige of its original style remaining to interest an admirer of our early Ecclesiastical architecture. The south porch appears coeval with the oldest part of the building; it is entered under a pointed arch, of several mouldings, sustained on a slender column; but the mouldings, from the effects of the weather, are nearly obliterated. It is strengthened at the

corners by buttresses; on each side there is a square window, with a single mullion, partly stopped up, having trefoil ornaments, with corbel heads at the outer moulding; the roof, which is modern, rests upon a moulding. On the north side is a porch, recently erected.

The interior of the church consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles. The aisles are separated from the nave by pointed arches, supported by octangular columns, with small circular columns at the four points; these, it may be observed, as somewhat remarkable, are not on a level, some of them projecting more than others, and differing in height and width: their effect, however, is not unpleasing. There was formerly a clock in this church, some part of the works of which are still remaining.

The belfry is separated from the body of the church by two pointed arches, supported on columns with plain mouldings, between which are leaves; the arches are built up, leaving two door-ways, one East, the other North. On the South is a small pointed door, that leads up 52 serpentine stone steps to the bells; under which is a platform, built on the drops which supported the original vaultings; there are some small remains of the ribs which appear to have intersected above this story; by ascending 21 steps you arrive at the roof.

The following are the dates on the bells, (1) 1, 1697—2, 1683—3, 1616—4, 1636—5, 1718—6, 1607.

The chancel is elevated three steps above the body of the church, and is lighted from windows on each side, which have been partially bricked up, and a circular one over the Altar.

The Altar was painted by Roger Mortimer, (2) in the year 1721; it is constructed of wood, and colored to represent marble; in the centre are two black tablets for the decalogue; above which is a gilt glory and dove: the Paternoster on one

(1) In 1739 the bells were repaired by the order of the archdeacon, and cost 65*l.*; vide Church Books.

(2) Uncle of that celebrated artist, John Hamilton Mortimer of Eastbourn.

side, and the Creed on the other; above, a wreath and two cherubs. On the left is a painting of Moses, and on the right Aaron; and a wreath of flowers round the circular window above. The floor is paved with black and white marble, enclosed within a neat railing.

The ceiling is painted to represent the heavenly regions, and at the corners are the figures of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Fortitude. (1) It appears that the walls of the chancel were painted at the same time; for on the North side may be traced (particularly) the arms of Hastings on a shield, supported by two maces, between (painted) fluted columns.

On the north side, within a large gilt frame, is a table of benefactions, painted on canvas, recording the following gifts of Archibald Hutcheson, Esq.; at the top are represented four angels, supporting a round frame containing the arms of the donor, viz. parted per fess azure and gules, in chief a boar's head, erazed and erect, in base, three arrows in pale, points upwards, Or.

"THIS CORPORATION having received many generous and great benefactions from the Hon. ARCHIBALD HUTCHESON, Esq. one of their barons in parliament, in the reign of her late Majesty, Queen ANN, (of ever blessed and glorious memory); and also, since his present Majesty's accession to the throne, have caused this inscription to be made for the perpetuating their grateful sense thereof:—And to declare, that to him they are obliged for his gift to repair the church - - - £100.

"For his gift to build and increase the ships and vessels of this corporation, for the benefit of the poor, upwards of } £300.

"For his gift, as a perpetual fund, to be lent without interest to poor fishermen, to enable them to carry on their trade, } £100.

"For his gift in paving with marble, wainscoting, painting and ceiling this chancel, and in making and railing the altar-piece - - - - - - - } £125.

---

(1) The following is a copy of the original receipt given for painting the ceiling of the chancel of St. Clement's church, now in the possession of an inhabitant of Hastings.

"December the 6th, 1721.

"Received of Mr. Collier 30 guineas, for painting the ceiling of St. Clemen's Church of Hasting.

"R. MORTIMER."

"He also contributed towards the plate used at the altar, and the velvet covering for the communion-table, and has been a benefactor to the Free-school.

"Besides which, there is lodged amongst the records of this Corporation (as his gift) his collection of Treatises in relation to the national funds, and debts, and several methods of discharging the same; and his most seasonable declarations against the late South-Sea scheme, and the wicked execution thereof: all which, at his own expence, he published for the service of his country.

"Set up the 20th of January, Anno Dom. 1721."

On the left of the above is a neat monument, composed of white and grey marble; in the centre a sepulchral urn, partly covered with drapery.

"Sacred to the memory of EDWARD MILWARD, Esquire, of this town and port, who died the 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1811, in the 88th year of his age.

"Also,

"To the memory of MARY, his wife, daughter of the late JOHN COLLIER, Esquire, who died the 21st day of June, 1783, aged 58 years."

On the south side of the chancel is a handsome monument, composed of white marble and porphyry; on the top a sepulchral urn, with festoons of flowers round it, and falling over each side, between two Grecian lamps; under which are the arms of the deceased, between two olive branches, viz. Argent, on a chevron azure, between three demi unicorns, passant gules, as many acorns slipped Or; a label of three points for difference. On each side of the inscription, a wreath of oak leaves and acorns, and at the bottom are three cherubims.

"Sacred

"To the memory of JOHN COLLIER, Esquire, who (though not a native) yet was an inhabitant of this corporation for upwards of fifty years; many of which he was town-clerk, and likewise, several times, mayor thereof. He had also the honour of being one of the canopy-bearers at the coronation of their Majesties, King George the Second and his royal consort Queen Caroline. He was bred to the practice of the law, by which, with his superior abilities and great application, he acquired an ample fortune, with a fair character; and, at the same time, eminently displayed his benevolence and hospitality. Though possessed of these and many other moral virtues, yet he thought the duties of religion in-

dispensable; therefore constantly attended divine service. He was an active and humane magistrate, an indulgent husband, a tender parent, a kind master, and, respecting the community, a worthy member of it. Thus happily endowed whilst living, he died lamented, on the 9th day of December, 1760, in the 76th year of his age, leaving behind him a widow and six daughters."

On the pavement, a stone,

"To the memory of MARY HENRIETTA ROLLES, died December 27, 1809; aged 9 weeks."

Against the wall of the South aisle is a neat black and white marble monument. At the top is an urn of white marble; the following inscription in gold letters:

"Sacred to the memory of STEPHEN, son of JOHN and ELIZABETH LUCAS, of St. Luke's, London, who departed this life October 3d, 1799, aged 19 years."

"A youth whose amiable disposition rendered him the only hope of his disconsolate parents, and made him regretted by all who knew him.

"Cropt in my early bud, near here my ruins lie,
Reader, whoe'er thou art, remember you must die.

"JOHN LUCAS,
"Father of the above, died June 16th, 1818, aged 62."

At the east end of the same aisle is a handsome white marble tablet, on which is inserted as follows:

"In a vault beneath this tablet, appropriated to the family of THOMAS BRYAN, Esq. are the remains of MARY ANN WILLIAMS, formerly of Mitcham, but late of this parish, spinster, who died 11th September, 1819, aged 39 years."

On the same wall is a handsome marble tablet, richly ornamented; on the top are the following arms: Argent, a chevron gules fretty, Or, between three delves sable.

"To the memory of Capt. THOMAS DELVES, brother of NICOLAS DELVES, of London, Alderman. He had ye honor of being one of the barons of this antient towne and port; who carried the canopy over King Charles ye second, at his coronation; he was captain of ye Trained Bands for many yeares, and he was five times mayor of this town. He finished his course ye 4th day of Septem. Anno Dom. 1669, aged 57 years.

"To ye memory, likewise, of NICOLAS DELVES, eldest son of NICOLAS DELVES, of London, alderman, who departed this life ye 4th day of March, Anno Dom. 168½, aged 34 years and 11 months.

"To the memory, likewise, of Mrs. ANN DELVES, ye wife of THOMAS DELVES, capt. Shee finished her life the 23d of February, Anno Domi. 1686, aged 3 score years and 10 months."

Adjoining is a neat marble tablet, having the following arms: Per fes Or, and Arg. on a mount vert, a castle proper, supported by two lions rampant gu, in chief an Eagle displayed and crowned proper, in base point, two fleurs de lis azure. On an escutcheon of pretence Arg. a fess gu. between 3 cresents sab. impal. sab. a chev. in chief 3 lions pass, and in base an amulet arg.

"Near this spot, where the initials are engraven on a white stone, are deposited the remains of HORATIO MARTELLI, Esq. of Norfolk-street, Strand; an eminent solicitor, who died the 28th of December, 1817, aged 48.

"His piety and benevolence, his high sense of honor, and indefatigable zeal in his profession, rendered him dear to, and universally lamented by, his numerous friends and clients.

"This monument is erected to his beloved memory, by his afflicted widow and eight children, who deplore the loss of the most affectionate husband, and best of parents. Also the remains of CATHERINE, relict of the above HORATIO MARTELLI, Esq. who departed this life on the 10th of June, 1818, aged 37 years.

"Her high sense of piety, her numerous virtues, her exalted understanding and various accomplishments, rendered her one of the most amiable and lovely of women, and the admiration of all around her; as a wife, a mother, and a friend, she was equalled by few, but surpassed by none. Her soul has now taken its flight to a region more congenial to its native excellence, and to join that of her much-loved consort.

"This monument is erected to her beloved and ever-to-be lamented memory, by her eight afflicted orphans, who will ever deplore the loss of the most excellent of mothers."

Opposite to this monument, on the pavement, is a gravestone, which appears to be the most ancient in the church, having only the cross cut in lines on it, without any inscription.

At the E. end of the aisle are a table, desk, and elevated seat, with a canopy over; at which are held the visitations for the deanery of Hastings.

On the pavement of this aisle are the following gravestones:

"To the memory of THOMAS REED, died November 16, 1794, aged 67 years; also ANN REED, died August 13, 1803, aged 73.—ROBERT PALMER, died May 7, 1797, aged 65 years.—MARY MILWARD SPENCER, ob. the 10th of February, 1753, aged 67; also JOHN SPENCER MILWARD, Esq. ob. the 29th April, 1760, aged 32 years.—ELIZABETH, wife of EDWARD MILWARD, Esq. of this town and port of Hastings, died January 31st, 1742, aged 47 years; also the aforesaid EDWARD MILWARD, Esq. died October 29th, 1749, aged 67 years.—Mrs. MARY RICHARDSON, wife of Mr. RALPHE RICHARDSON, of Lewes, Sussex, died the 17th October, 1697, aged 77 years. ELIZA, wife of JOHN MEDHURST, died September the 4th, 1711, aged 52 years.—MARY MEDHURST, died December 6th, 1684; Mr. JOHN MEDHURST, died May the 26th, Anno Domi. 1717, aged 65 years.—THOMAS STEPHENS CROUCH, died January 28, 1769, aged 3 years; MARY, died February 16, 1769, aged 16 months; also MARY, the wife of THOMAS CROUCH, died March 24th, 1778, aged 40 years.—LOVELL, son of LOVELL and SARAH CROUCH, died on the Island of Trinidad, July 10th, 1802, aged 27 years; LOVELL CROUCH, Jurat of this corporation, died February 13, 1815, aged 83 years; ANN, daughter of LOVELL and SARAH CROUCH, died February 2, 1816, aged 42 years; SARAH CROUCH, died September 1, 1816, aged 71 years: Two infant daughters are also buried here."

Likewise an inscription on brass, but the greater part of which is covered by the flooring of a pew.

On the pavement, in the nave, are two stones, having brasses (*see annexed plates*). Likewise the following:

"RICHARD PATRICK, died 27th March, 1763, aged 51.—MARY, the wife of EDWARD LINTOTT, died February ye 21st, 1742, aged 28 years; also Mr. EDWARD LINTOTT, died ye 1st of December, 1761, aged 55 years; NATHANIEL BRYANT, son-in-law of the aforesaid EDWARD LINTOTT, died June 6, 1767, aged 34 years.—CHARLES STEVENS, Gent. who was three times mayor of this corporation, and died May 8, 1758, aged 61 years; also THOMAS STEEVENS, Gent. died October 1, 1774, aged 77 years; also SARAH CROUCH, niece to the above, died July 9th, 1809, aged 71 years.—SARAH, wife of WILLIAM JONES, died December 10, 1781, aged 48 years.—ELIZABETH, wife of MARK BAILEY, died 12th February, 1717, aged 81 years."

Against the wall in the North aisle, a neat white marble tablet:

"Sacred to the memory of FRANCES MARGARET MONTRESOR of Rose-Hill, in the county of Kent, spinster, who departed this life on the 11th day of February, 1822, aged 49 years.

Here lyeth ye body of Thomas Wekes late Juret of
haltyng & margeyn his wyf wch Thomas Dyed the
xx day of November in ye yere of our lord god M65 thay
had Issue of hyr body on Daughter named Elyzabeth

Drawn by W. G. Moss. *Engraved by H. Adlard*

PROOF

Published by W. G. Moss, Kennington.

Printed by R. Miller.

HERE VNDER LVETH BVRVED THE BOIES OF IOHN BARLEV, LATE OF THIS TOWNE AND PORT OF HASTING MERCER, & OF THOMAS BARLEV HIS SONNE AND ALVCE HIS DAVGHTER, BV MARV HIS WIFE, DAVGHTER OF ROBERT HARLEV W^M IOHN DIED V LAST DAVE OF MARCHE 1601 BEING OF V AGE OF 49 VERES, AND V SAID THOMAS DIED V FIRST OF APRILL 1600 BEING 19 YEARS OF AGE, AND THE SAID ALICE DIED V 15 DAV OF IVNE 1592. BEING OF V AGE OF 7 VERES, TO WHOM GOD GRAVNT A IOVFVLL RESVRRECTION.

Drawn by W. G. Moss *Engraved by H. Adlard*

Published by W. G. Moss, Kennington

Printed by R. Miller

In the cross aisle is the following inscription on brass, the figure having been taken away:

"HERE LYETH BVRIED THE BODIE OF THOMAS PIERSE, ESQVIRE, WHO LIVED HERE LXXIIIJ YEARES AND DECEASED THE XIIJ DAY OF IVNE IN THE YEARE OF OVR LORD GOD 1606."

Likewise, the following grave-stone:

"Here lyeth interred the body of THOMAS BROMFEILD, Esq. late of VDIMER, in this county, who was borne the 2d of Jvly, MDCX. and departed this life, September the 12th, MDCXC."

The font (1) is placed near the Western entrance; it is a curious octagon of great antiquity, on the square of which are carved, in relievo, the instruments of our *Saviour's* passion.

The pulpit is placed against a pillar, on the South side of the church, and is very plain; formerly it was covered with flowered silver tissue, with a gold fringe at the bottom, and silver fringe at the top; and was part of the canopy held over King George I. at his coronation. (2) On the adjoining pillar, and the one opposite, are some small remains of tracery carved, representing niches with canopies over them. There might have been a private altar upon the spot; served by a chantry priest. The gallery, at the west end, was built in 1781, by subscription, and the pews disposed of by lot among

(1) "Fonts were first set up in private houses, and subseqently, in more peaceful times, at a little distance from the church or oratory; afterwards they were placed in the church-porch, and lastly, in the church itself, near the entrance, on account of baptism being the sacrament of initiation, or admittance into the church; and have ever since retained the name of font, or fountain, from the primitive custom of immersion in rivers and fountains. Anciently there was but one font in a city, and that in or near the principal church; which peculiarity still obtains in some cities in Italy. Fonts were anciently adorned with the images of saints and holy men, to the end that such as were baptized might have before their eyes the representations of those persons eminent for holiness and virtue, whose actions they were to imitate."—*Staveley's History of Churches.*

(2) Gent. Mag. Vol. 56. Page 650.

the subscribers; that on the north side, in 1817, at the expence of £282 5s.

There are two brass chandeliers; one was presented by the barons, and the other by the inhabitants, as the following extract from the church-book explains:

"In testimony of gratitude to our benefactors, and for the information of posterity: We, the minister and church-wardens of the parish of St. Clements, in the town and port of Hastings, in the county of Sussex, do hereby acknowledge that the chandelier, next to the pulpit in this church, was the gift of EDWARD MILWARD, Esq. (then mayor of the corporation) and the other barons of this port, who supported the canopies at the coronation, September the 22d, 1761; being the produce of their silver staves, the said canopy-bearers' perquisite; and that the other was the gift of the principal inhabitants of this parish, by voluntary contributions, made the 26th day of March, 1762.

"W. WILLIAMS, Rector.

"ROBERT CRAMP, } Church-wardens.
"ROBERT POLLARD, }

"Dated
"St. Clements Church,
"June the 22d, 1762."

The following names are engraved on the one presented by the barons:

"EDWARD MILWARD, LUKE SPENCER,
WILLIAM ASHBURNHAM, RICHARD REDCOAT,
JOHN PELHAM, ROSE FULLER, Esqrs.

Barons of this port, who supported the canopies at the coronation of King George III. and Queen Charlotte, September 22d, 1761."

The East end of the North aisle is partitioned off for a vestry-room. The whole furniture of the church is very plain, but neat; some part of the pews being of oak carved, and having marks of great antiquity.

Dimensions of the church within the walls; tower, 53 feet high; belfry, 19 feet 4 inches in length, 19 feet in width; from the western wall to the steps of the chancel, 104 feet; width of the nave, including aisles, 60 feet; length of the chancel 24 feet, width 21 feet 6 inches; thickness of the walls, 2 feet 9 inches. The church-yard does not afford any monument of particular interest.

A list of the Rectors of St. Clement's, prior to 1770:

1664 Samuel Creed,	Patron,	Joes Dunke,
1681 Phillip Searle,	——	————————
1682 Joseph Turton,	——	Richard Styles,
1731 Edrus Hill,	——	The King p. h. v.
1742 William Williams,	——	Sir Thomas Webster, Bart.
1763 William Williams,	——	Sir Whistler Webster, Bart.

A list of the Rectors since the union:

1773 William Whitear,	Patron,	Sir Whistler Webster, Bart.
1779 Thomas Fullar,	——	Idem.
1796 William Coppard,	——	Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart.
1803 Webster Whistler,	——	Sir Godfrey Vassall Webster, Bart.

It appears that there were formerly two other churches, besides the above, viz. St. Michael's and St. George's. The latter stood in a small field on the eastern hill; and the last inconsiderable remains of it were levelled by the Rector many years ago: likewise an hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, but no information concerning them can be obtained.

Drawn by W. G. Mosse

Engraved by R. Wallis

ENTRANCE FROM THE LONDON ROAD.

To WILLm LUCAS SHADWELL Esqre In testimony of respect for his kindness & for his early patronage of this work
This plate is inscribed with sentiments of gratitude and esteem by

W. G. Mosse

Proof

Published Feb 1st by W G Mosse Rottingdean

Printed by R Miller.

CHAPTER IV.

THE town of Hastings lies in a valley, sheltered on every side, except the south, by lofty hills and rocks; on which latter side it gradually opens to the sea. To this peculiarity and favourableness of aspect and situation, may be attributed the mildness and salubrity of its air, which render it so well calculated for sea-bathing, and the restoration of health and convalescence. To this cause also, added to the numerous fine walks and rides in its vicinity, it doubtless owes the eminent attractions it possesses to visitants and strangers; the influx of whom, of late years, both for the purposes of health and pleasure, has greatly contributed to its rising consequence.

The entrance to the town by the London road, from Fairlight Down, presents a view as delightfully fine and picturesque, as is, perhaps, any where to be met with, and which impresses, on approaching it, the fullest ideas of the beauty of the place and its surrounding scenery. It opens on a smooth terrace from the Down, with an extensive prospect of Pevensey Bay, Beechy-head, the Bourne-hills, and an almost boundless view of the sea; the town itself, in a valley, occupying the foreground, and approached by an avenue of lofty trees, which form a sort of natural arch, (1) by which you are conducted to its entrance. (2) The features of this enchanting prospect begin to disclose themselves in the ride from Battle, presenting an almost unvaried scene of hills and dales on every side, verdant and rich in cultivation; the hills not rugged and precipitous, but gently undulating, and their

(1) See annexed plate.

(2) It is a matter of regret that much of the beauty of this avenue has been latterly diminished, by a neglect of it, which has occasioned several of the trees to fall into decay and perish, for want of timely care and attention to their preservation.

slopes forming innumerable vallies; each with its separate and distinct features of landscape and rural objects and scenery. These are still further heightened on a nearer approach to, and view of the town itself, where the romantic hills on its sides, its ruined castle and the beach; its venerable churches, and the fine expanse of sea by which the view is bounded, all combine in forming a picture, both inland and marine, of almost unrivalled richness, harmony, and beauty.

The town consists principally of two streets, HIGH-STREET, and ALL SAINT'S-STREET, each about half-a-mile in length, running parallel nearly north and south, and separated by a small rivulet, called the Bourne, the source of which is probably not traced, but which runs into Hastings in a narrow and inconsiderable stream, and empties itself into the sea. These main streets are intersected by various smaller ones, or, more properly speaking, alleys, which contain the dwellings of the fishermen and other poor inhabitants of the place. From the spirit of improvement, and increase of building, which have displayed themselves of late years, and which still continue, in a considerable degree, to distinguish this place; there are, comparatively, few old habitations remaining in the town, and those possess but little interest in an antiquarian point of view. If any of them form an exception, it is, perhaps, those at the bottom of All Saint's-street, which, having the long diagonal gable-ends descending from their roofs, the characteristic of the houses of Elizabeth's time, it may be inferred, as well as other similar buildings here, are of that age; and which is stated to have been the prevailing style of architecture of the houses in the whole town, forty or fifty years ago.

Upon some of these old dwellings the dates are still remaining. One in High-street has that of 1610, and another in Church-street, St. Clement's, the date 1616. But these kind of low buildings, with gable-ends, are now gradually disappearing, and giving place to erections of a superior class. Three of them, opposite to the Town-hall, have been pulled down very recently, and so considerable in value is the ground on which they stood, that the freehold of it has been sold at

Drawn by W. G. Mole

Engraved by R. Acon

REMAINS OF THE TOWN WALL.

To the JURATS of the TOWN & PORT of HASTINGS. In testimony of grateful acknowledgements for many favors conferred this plate is inscribed by *W. G. Hope.*

Published Feb 18th by W. & Mrs. Kennington

Printed by R. Mailes

hoof

the enormous price of seven guineas an inch. The wood of which these venerable edifices was constructed was chesnut, and was found, when taken down, to be perfectly sound and fresh.

One of the best specimens of the species of houses alluded to, stood on the right of the entrance into the town from the London road, and is now taken down. This, from the curious and handsome carving of its gable-ends, or *barge-boards*, as they are here termed, appeared to have been in its day a mansion of consequence, but, like many others which have declined with the fortunes of their possessors, fell, at length, into decay, and, in the latter part of its time, was used as an *ostery*, or place for drying or burning hops, as may be presumed from a probable corruption of some word from the verb *uro*, to burn or dry, and was, at length, taken entirely down. A correct sketch of it, in oil colours, by Briggs, is in the possession of J. G. Shorter, Esq., at his beautiful cottage at Guestling.

From the uneven nature of the town, which is built on the slopes of two hills, one side of its streets necessarily rises considerably above the other, so that the lower part overlooks, as it were, the sides of the declivity. The land, at the back of All Saint's-street, towards the east, ascends so considerably, that it was requisite to clear away a part of the ground, in order to form a level road. Hence the gardens on the east side are steep of ascent, whilst those on the west side slope gradually towards the Bourne stream. Hastings was formerly defended, towards the sea, by a wall, which extended from the castle-cliff across the hollow in which the town lies, to the east-cliff; which rises very high, and the face of which is a steep perpendicular rock: a very small portion of this wall still exists, and may be traced near the Bourne's mouth, (1) where there was a portcullis or gate; a considerable part of it is stated to have remained about forty years since. There were also, originally, three gates, one below the Swan Inn, one across the little stream that runs through the town, and

(1) See the annexed view.

the third on the eastern side of it. It does not appear from any accounts, written or traditionary, that there were any walls on the land side; nor, indeed, do they seem to have been necessary for preventing the sudden invasion of a foreign enemy, as one towards the sea, with the castle, together with the natural fortifications of the rocks, would, at least, serve as a protection against any sudden attack.

The fiction of the old poets—of Fauns and Satyrs living in caves and hollow trees—was, in part, realized on this spot, some years since, by an aged couple's forming into a dwelling a cavern on the side of the eastern hill, called the Minnis Rock. (1) These poor people had been discharged from the town workhouse for repeated misbehaviour, and, having no other shelter, were constrained, in the year 1783, to form this into a habitation. During their life-time, the company resorting to the town are stated to have frequently visited their wretched and gloomy abode, and, from them, these outcasts picked up such casual donations as, with what they could otherwise collect, enabled them to protract a miserable existence; they slept on the bare rock, without any door to inclose them from the inclemency of the weather, or other covering than their own tattered garments. This cavern, which is still occasionally visited as an object of curiosity, is of no great extent, reaching but a few yards to the left from the entrance: to the right was the old people's fire-place, the fuel for which they are said to have collected from the fields and brakes in the neighbourhood. The smoke was discharged from an aperture into a channel made in the rock. About forty years ago, and probably at a later date, there is said to have been a cross in the centre of this cave, opposite to its entrance, which was cut out in the rock, and by its side a niche, for the image of some saint; appearing to indicate that, in antient times, it was the site of a hermitage, and, probably, the abode of some devout anchorite.

To the eastward of the town, upon the hill, are still

(1) See Frontispiece, which represents a general view of the town, taken from this spot.

Drawn by W. G. Moss. Engraved by E. Scribbins.

VIEW FROM THE PIER ROCKS.

To JAMES DAWKINS ESQ.R F.A.S. REPRESENTATIVE in PARLIAMENT for the BOROUGH of HASTINGS. This Plate is respectfully inscribed by W. G. Moss.

Published June, 1834, by W. G. Moss, Kennington.

Printed by R. Miller.

Proof.

to be traced the vestiges of a Roman encampment. It is of considerable extent, and appears to have been strongly fortified, for which purpose no situation could have been more advantageously selected. (1) Its summit affords one of the finest and noblest views of the town. About half-a-mile to the west, are the white rocks, on which, during the late war, were placed some heavy pieces of ordnance, which were taken out of the San Josef, a Spanish three-decker, captured by that brave and distinguished officer, the late Earl of St. Vincent, in his memorable victory over the Spanish fleet in 1797. This ship struck to that of the gallant Nelson, who received one of his many honourable wounds in boarding her. These cannon are now dismounted.

The Fort, Pier, &c.

Hastings had formerly a good harbour, and a large wooden pier, which ran out, in a south-east direction, below the site of the fort, admitting large vessels to lay and unload alongside it. This pier, about the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, was destroyed by a storm; since which time it has remained a *stade*, as it still continues. The Queen granted a contribution, towards making a new harbour, but the money raised, as we are told by Camden, in his Britannia, "was quickly converted into private purses, and the public good neglected." Very large pieces of timber, the remains of this intended pier, may be still discerned at low water, when the tide has cleared the beach, covered by enormous pieces of rock, which were brought there to form the foundation; and three or four long rows of piles are visible every day, at what is termed "half-ebb," which shew the direction the pier ran in. The annexed view, taken from opposite the fort, shews the appearance of the remains described.

(1) "After the emperor Claudius's departure," says Major Roy, in his Military Antiquities, "Platius seems to have dispatched Vespasian to reduce the Belgic Britons, inhabiting the coast of the channel from *Sussex* towards Cornwall. He is said to have fought 32 battles with these people, and to have conquered the isle of Wight." Probably the above encampment was formed at this time; the Major, however, does not describe it.

The method of getting the sloops and cutters up and down the stade, has a novel and surprising effect to persons unacquainted with it. They are wound up by a capstan, with three or four horses, generally empty, and are loaded when they are let down; and the facility and expedition with which these ponderous bodies, vessels from 50 to 100 tons burthen, are thus moved, may be truly styled wonderful: pieces of timber, well greased, are, on these occasions, laid for the keel and side of the vessel to run on, and a large wooden screw is applied to her bows; when she has run as far as is thought proper, she is stopped at pleasure by cables round the capstan; the pieces of wood, called *troughs*, are shifted, and the vessel is put in motion again; and this is repeated till she is far enough to float, on the return of the tide.

In violent gales of wind, the fort forms an excellent barrier against the sea, which would otherwise break into, and considerably damage the suburbs. An accident of this kind happened in January, 1792, owing to an extraordinary high tide, accompanied by a most furious gale of wind at south, and which did a vast deal of mischief both here and on other parts of the coast. The sea flowed so high during this tempest, as not to be paralleled in the memory of the oldest inhabitants, insomuch that several capstans and rope-shops, which had stood for years unmolested by the tides, were torn up and dashed along the shore; a large boat, of nearly 20 tons burthen, that stood near the Bourne's mouth, was washed off its road, and thrown against the houses; the vessels on the stade were all in imminent danger; the banks along the road, to the westward of the town, were broken down, and in other places carried away; and the suburbs, being by this means rendered one continued stream, the water rushed through the houses, carrying with it furniture and utensils, and, added to the novel sight of men, women, and children, wading from house to house, formed altogether a scene distressing and ludicrous. Fortunately, this accident happened in the daytime; had it occurred at night, the consequences might have been more fatally disastrous.

The dimensions of the town of Hastings, which were for-

Drawn by W. C. Mole. Engraved by B. Goodall.

THE TOWN HALL.

To JOHN GOLDSWORTHY SHORTER ESQ^R. In testimony of many kindnesses, and A GREAT ADMIRER of the FINE ARTS, this plate is most gratefully inscribed by W. G. Mole.

Published June 1786 by W. G. Mole Kennington.
Printed by B. Miller

Proof

merly very inconsiderable, have of late years, and are at the present time, greatly increasing in extent. The different streets, and objects most worthy the attention of a stranger, are the following:—

High-Street.

The walk down this street affords a good general view of the town and its extent, and includes most of the objects, as to buildings, &c. connected with its local character and institutions. The principal public edifice in High-street is the

Town-Hall, or Court-House.

This is a plain handsome structure, very recently built, and is scarcely yet to be called finished. The old hall, which occupied the same site, and was entirely removed to erect the present fabric, was built in the year 1700, at the expence of John Pulteney and Peter Gott, Esquires, who, at that time, represented Hastings in parliament, and whose liberality is recorded in the following inscription, which was engraved on a stone tablet, in front of the old Town-hall:—

HOC MARMOR INDICAT QUOD SUMPTIBUS
HONIRISIMORUM VIRORUM AC NOSTORUM
IN PARLIAMENTO SENATORUM
JOHANNES PULTENEY ET PETRI GOTT
ARMIGERORUM ÆXTRUCTUM FUIT HOC
ANNO DOM. MD.C.C. QUOD S. P. Q. H. HAC
INSCRIPTIONE GRATIS ANMIS AGNOCETENT.

On the parapet of the present building is a stone, which is deemed a singular piece of antiquity: it was dug from under the ruins of Pevensey Castle, and has been supposed by antiquaries to have been a stone thrown, in the time of the Roman invasion of this island, from a *catapulta*, or other similar engine of war, used by the ancients.

The superior accommodations of the present, compared with the old hall, and the conveniences it possesses for the transaction of the business usually appropriated to such buildings, together with its increased size and handsome appearance, give it a decided advantage, and confer much

credit on the public-spirited gentlemen of the town, under whose authority and management it has been erected. It consists of a large commodious court-house, about 44 feet long by 18 wide, and 15 feet high, which is used for the dispatch of all affairs connected with the corporation; and a room for the accommodation of the jurats, and others invested with the local authorities, and administration of justice. The outside of the hall has, at present, no particular ornament; but it is in contemplation to adorn its front with the town arms. Among the decorations of the interior, is a shield (1) taken from the French, at the first conquest of Quebec, and presented to the corporation by the late General Murray, one of the jurats; and who, after the death of the gallant Wolfe, was, with the late Lord Amherst, the joint conqueror of the Canadas. Over the seat occupied by the mayor, in his official capacity, are placed the arms of his present Majesty George IV., in a handsome oak frame, and at the opposite end of the room those of Charles II.; and in another part of the hall is a table, framed, containing a list of the several chief magistrates of the town, from 1500 to the present period. These magistrates, it appears, were styled bailiffs, until the year 1588, when the town was erected into a corporation, and in which year was chosen the first mayor, Mr. Thomas Hay, Gent. It was to the special favour of Queen Elizabeth, that Hastings thus owed its rise from a bailiwick to a corporation; that princess, by charter, granted in the 31st year of her reign, having constituted them "one body, corporate and politic, in fact and in name, by the title of the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town and port of Hastings, in the county of Sussex, &c. &c."

The corporation, under this charter, consists of a mayor and twelve jurats, who possess the power of making bye-laws

(1) On a board underneath it, is the following inscription:—"THIS SHIELD was taken from off one of the gates of Quebec, at the time that a conquest was made of the city by his majesty's sea and land-forces, (in the memorable year 1759) under the command of the admirals Saunders and Holmes, and the generals Wolfe, Monckton, Townsend, and Murray; which latter, being appointed the first British governor thereof, made a present of this trophy of war to this Corporation, whereof he was then one of the jurats."

THE SEALS OF THE CORPORATION.

Published by W. G. Moss, Kennington

Proof

and ordinances, with other corporate functions; have a common seal, which they can break and renew at pleasure, (1) and who may inflict pains and penalties, conformably to the laws of England, in the same manner the bailiffs used to do.

The mayor is chosen on the third Sunday after Easter, annually, and is liable to fine and imprisonment, on refusing to accept the office, without sufficient reason. The following ceremonial of his election may not be uninteresting:

"Election of the mayor for the town and port of Hastings, on the third Sunday after Easter, being the Sunday after Hock-day. (2)

"In the morning very early, the brazen horn is sounded by the serjeants at mace, in divers places of the town, to prepare the assembly for the election.

"Presently after dinner, the mayor and jurats, with the clerk and other officers of the court, do meet in a place of purpose prepared for them, to sit in the hundred place, now called the Wynning-lane, alias the Winding-lane, in which place of ancient continuance the said election and hundred-court hath been performed.

"Then shall the serjeant, from the mouth of the clerk, pronounce these words, viz. 'All manner of persons that have to do at the election of the King's Majesty's head-officer of this town and port of Hastings, for this year to come, now hear and give your attendance, upon pain and penalty that may fall thereon.'

"And, anon, as you perceive the number to fill of freemen, the serjeant shall, in like manner, pronounce these words: 'You, good men, free of this town and port of Hastings, that are assembled to the election of his Majesty's head-officer of the said town and port for the year to come, answer to your

(1) See the annexed plate.

(2) *Hock-Tuesday.*—A very memorable time with our ancestors; even so far as to be a kind of epoch, or period, to date their leases and other writings from, or make them payable then: it was the second Tuesday after Easter, and was celebrated with public rejoicings and sports, in commemoration of the slaughter of a number of the Danes on that day; the expulsion of the rest, and the entire freeing of the kingdom from their oppressors, about the year 1000.

names every man as you be called over, upon the pain to lose your voices at the said election.'

"The serjeant shall then call them severally, and by a note, which the clerk shall have ready written, of all the freemen of the town, and shall note the appearance of all such as do answer, that a true record may be made by what persons the said head-officer is elected.

"Note well.—That if those which do appear, do not call upon one, but some stand for one, and some for another; then, by a major part of their voices, the election shall be known, and that party which hath most voices shall be head-officer.

"After their appearances noted, the clerk shall declare unto them the cause of their assembly in these, or the like words, by way of exhortation:—'All you that have made your appearance, draw near and receive your charge.—It is not unknown to you, that, of long time and custom used, upon this day, the King's Majesty's head-officer of this town and port of Hastings, hath been elected and chosen, successively to continue the weal public and good government of this town and corporation, which head-officer, you, the freemen of this town, by accustomed continuance, have used, and now in like intent are appointed to chuse and elect: And, therefore, Mr. Mayor, in his Majesty' name, chargeth you and every of you, by virtue of the oath that you and every of you have taken, at your several admittances to the liberties of this town, that you get together by yourselves to elect, name, and choose one jurat of this town, which shall be inhabitant, and one of the brethren, and associate with him at the bench one whole year before this present day, and such one as you shall think most meet and able to exercise the office within this town, the liberties and franchises thereof, as his Majesty's lieutenant for the year following; and such a one as will tender the glory of ALMIGHTY GOD, the good service of his sacred Majesty, the public weal of this corporation, and the private peace and tranquillity of US, the inhabitants thereof, which GOD grant.'

"Then bid the serjeant make '*O, yes*,' three times, and cause him to say in this manner, 'Mr. Mayor and his brethren strictly charge and command, in his Majesty's name, that

none be so hardy as to approach to the said electors by one hundred foot, upon pain of losing his upper garment.—And that every man lay from his person all weapons, upon pain of losing the same—and that every man keep his Majesty's peace —and that no man disturb this election, nor give voice in choosing his Majesty's head-officer, but such one as be thereunto assigned, upon pain of imprisonment, and to be fined at the will and pleasure of Mr. Mayor and his brethren.'

"And the said freemen, charged as before, shall depart to have communication amongst themselves of the said election, which being done and agreed upon, they shall return, and by the mouth of the antientest of them, shall make report to the whole assembly of their election, which antientest man shall deliver the *Mace* to that jurat which shall be so nominated and elected.

"Mem.:—That before the departure of the freemen to the election of the new head-officer, the old mayor shall deliver the mace to the antientest freeman, together with the names of all the jurats on the bench, by word of mouth, of whom they are to choose one.

"Then desire the freemen to elect the common clerk, chamberlain, &c. &c." (1)

N. B. The mace alluded to, or rather *maces*, (for there are two belonging to this corporation) are of the usual form and alike as to shape and ornament. They are about two feet and a half in length, and were a present from Lord Ashburnham, whose arms are on one side, beneath the Imperial crown, by which they are surmounted, and on the other side is the representation of an ancient ship. Each has the following inscription engraved on it:—

"The Gift of the Right Honble.
John Lord Ashburnham,
To the Corporation of Hastings,
The eighteenth day of Sep. 1710,
Thos. Lovel, son of Philip, Esq. Mayor."

(1) The following is taken from the town records:—"27th April, 1740. At an assembly of the mayor, &c., the Court taking into consideration the charge and expence that attends the execution of the office of mayor, It was ordered, that the then present mayor, Charles Stevens, should be allowed £10 for his fee and wages, out of the revenue of the

Bailiffs and Mayors.

The following is a list of the several bailiffs of Hastings from A. D. 1500 to 1588; and of the Mayors from that to the present time; written on vellum (framed) in the hall.

1500 John Flower,
1501 William Walls,
1502 John Flower,
1503 Ditto,
1504 Edmund Franke,
1505 John Long,
1506 John Livett,
1507 John Floore,
1508 Edmund Franke,
1509 Ditto,
1510 Henry Malford (died) in his stead, John Floore,
1511 Nicholas Bennett,
1512 Robert Hall,
1513 John Floor,
1514 John Livett,
1515 Thomas Guddinow, sen.
1516 Richard Rogerson,
1517 Henry Benever,
1518 Richard Rogerson (died) in his stead, Thomas Hall,
1519 William Walter,
1520 John Livett,
1521 Edmund Franke,
1522 Edmund Takelen, alias Bocher,
1523 Ditto ditto,
1524 John Taylor,
1525 John Durrant,
1526 Ditto,
1527 Robert Hall, esq.
1528 John Taylor,
1529 Richard Calverley (died) in his stead, John Franke,
1530 John Franke,
1531 Thomas Showeswell,
1532 Edmund Takelen, alias Bocher,
1533 Richard Lane,
1534 John Taylor,
1535 John Barber,
1536 Edmund Takelen, alias Bocher,
1537 Thomas Cowper,
1538 Richard Byshopp,
1539 Edmund Takelen, alias Bocher,
1540 John Durrant,
1541 John Franke,
1542 John Barber,
1543 John Franke,
1544 Edmund Takelen, alias Bocher,
1545 John Isted,
1546 Mark Brabon,
1547 James Robson,
1548 Richard Byshopp,
1549 William Bennett,
1550 Ditto,
1551 John Franke,
1552 John Lyvett, Gent.
1553 Richard Byshop,
1554 Edmund Takelen, alias Bocher (died) in his stead, Thomas Roodes,
1555 Thomas Roodes,
1556 Thomas Brett,
1557 John Mywrigt,
1558 John Frank,
1559 Thomas Lane,
1560 Mark Brabon,
1561 Thomas Wykes,
1562 Edward Durrant,

corporation; and all other succeeding mayors shall be allowed the same, unless the corporation-revenues should, at any time, be reduced very low."

1563 Grinbar Ketch,
1564 Richard Liffe,
1565 George Foster,
1566 William Nashe,
1567 Richard Liffe,
1568 Ditto,
1569 William Mitchell,
1570 Edward Smith,
1571 George Foster,
1572 Edward Smith,
1573 Richard Liffe,
1574 James Bryham,
1575 Richard Calverley,
1576 William Mitchell,
1577 Thomas Lake,
1578 John Jeffery,
1579 Ditto,
1580 Ditto,
1581 Richard Liffe,
1582 John Jeffery,
1583 Thomas Haye,
1584 Thomas Lake,
1585 Thomas Haye, Gent.
1586 Richard French,
1587 Thomas Haye,
1588 THOMAS HAYE, sworn 1st MAYOR, 14th Feb.
1589 James Lasher,
1590 Thomas Haye,
1591 Thomas Haye (died) in his stead, Roger Ferris
1592 Ditto,
1593 Richard Franke,
1594 Richard Calverley,
1595 John Lansford,
1596 Richard Liffe,
1597 Ditto,
1598 Richard French,
1599 Ditto,
1600 Martin Lyffe,
1601 James Lasher,
1602 Ditto,
1603 Richard Liffe,
1604 William Byshop,
1605 John Cooney,
1606 Richard French,
1607 James Lasher,
1608 Richard Ellys,
1609 William Byshop,
1610 Richard Wymerys,
1611 Martin Lyffe,
1612 John Murey,
1613 Thomas Young,
1614 John Akehurst,
1615 Clement Whitfield,
1616 Richard Waller,
1617 Richard Boys,
1618 Richard Wycherys,
1619 William Bishop,
1620 Richard Waller,
1621 Jeremiah Bryham,
1622 Richard Boys,
1623 Ditto,
1624 John Barley,
1625 Ditto,
1626 John Brett,
1627 Thomas Bryham,
1628 Ditto,
1629 William Barker,
1630 Ditto,
1631 John Duncke,
1632 John Crompe,
1633 Ditto,
1634 John Duncke,
1635 Richard Waller,
1636 Richard Boys,
1637 Thomas Russell,
1638 John Barley,
1639 Thomas Barrow,
1640 Thomas Smythe,
1641 Thomas Haye,
1642 Thomas Marlow,
1643 Michall Lasher,
1644 Thomas Palmer,
1645 Sackville Franke,
1646 Herbett Lunsford,
1647 Thomas Bennett,
1648 Ditto,
1649 John Wynter,
1650 William Parker,
1651 Herbert Lunsford,
1652 Philip Gudler,

1653 William Parker,
1654 Richard Wynter,
1655 John Crompe,
1656 Thomas Delves,
1657 William Lovell,
1658 Thomas Delver, Gent.
1659 Ditto, Esq.
1660 Ditto, Esq.
1661 Philip Gudler, Esq.
1662 William Parker,
1663 Ditto,
1664 Daw Richardson,
1665 John Cox,
1666 William Parker,
1667 Samuel Simasall,
1668 William Lunsford,
1669 John Hide,
1670 Thomas Jarrett,
1671 William Parker, Sen.
1672 Lawrence Averie,
1673 John Lunsford,
1674 Matthew Bunce,
1675 John Hide,
1676 William Parker,
1677 Thomas Carleton,
1678 Thomas Lovell,
1679 Philip Lovell,
1680 Samuel Simasall,
1681 Thomas Dyne
1682 Thomas Lovell,
1683 John Bailey,
1684 John Steveens,
1685 Richard Watts (removed) in his stead, Sir Denny Ashburnham, Bart.
1686 Edward Milward, Gent.
1687 Thomas Lovell, Esq.
1688 Robert Phipps, Esq.
1689 John Hide, Esq.
1690 Thomas Lovell, esq.
1691 Robert Phipps, Esq
1692 Rice Fiott, Esq. M.D.
1693 John Medhurst, Esq.
1694 Philip Lovell, Esq.
1695 Thomas Lovell, Esq.
1696 Ditto,
1697 John Hide, Esq.
1698 John Stevens, Esq.
1699 Edward Milward, Esq.
1700 Ditto,
1701 Thomas Moore, Esq.
1702 Thomas Lovell, Esq.
1703 Ditto,
1704 John Stevens, Esq.
1705 Ditto,
1706 Henry Carleton, Esq.
1707 Thomas Lovell, Esq.
1708 Ditto,
1709 Philip Lovell, Esq.
1710 Thomas Lovell, Esq.
1711 Thomas Lovell, Jun. Esq.
1712 Thomas Lovell, Sen. Esq.
1713 Thomas Lovell, Jun. Esq.
1714 Henry Carleton, Esq.
1715 Lewis Gilbert, Esq.
1716 Richard Chambers, Esq.
1717 Edward Webb, Esq.
1718 Robert Bartholomew Esq.
1719 John Collier, Esq.
1720 Edward Dyne, Esq.
1721 Edward Milward, Esq.
1722 John Collier, Esq.
1723 Thomas Giles, Esq.
1724 Edward Dyne, Esq.
1725 Thomas Giles, Esq.
1726 Edward Dyne, Esq.
1727 William Coppard, Esq.
1728 Edward Dyne, Esq.
1729 Thomas Giles, Esq.
1730 John Collier, Esq.
1731 Thomas Giles, Esq.
1732 Thomas Godley, Esq.
1733 Nathaniel Cruttendan, Esq.
1734 Thomas Carswell, Esq.
1735 William Coppard, Esq.
1736 William Thorpe, Esq.
1737 John Collier, Esq.
1738 Nathaniel Cruttendan, Esq.
1739 Mark Bailey, Esq.
1740 Charles Stevens, Esq.

1741 John Collier Esq.
1742 William Coppard, Esq.
1743 William Thorp, Esq.
1744 Nathaniel Cruttenden, Esq.
1745 James Collier, Esq.
1746 William Coppard, Esq.
1747 Charles Steevens, Esq.
1748 William Thorpe, Esq.
1749 Nathaniel Cruttenden, Esq.
1750 Edward Milward, Esq.
1751 William Coppard, Esq.
1752 William Thorpe, Esq.
1753 Edward Milward, Esq.
1754 William Hicks Coppard, Esq.
1755 Edward Milward, Esq.
1756 Charles Steevens, Esq.
1757 Edward Milward, Esq.
1758 John Spenser Milward, Esq.
1759 Edward Milward, Esq.
1760 James Cranston, Esq.
1761 Edward Milward, Esq.
1762 Thomas Evitt, Esq.
1763 Edward Milward, Esq.
1764 Thomas Evitt, Esq.
1765 Edward Milward, Esq.
1766 Thomas Evitt, Esq.
1767 Edward Milward, Esq.
1768 Thomas Evitt, Esq.
1769 Edward Milward, Esq.
1770 Thomas Evitt, Esq.
1771 Edward Milward, Esq.
1772 Thomas Evitt, Esq.
1773 Edward Milward, Esq.
1774 Thomas Evitt, Esq.
1775 Edward Milward, Esq.
1776 Thomas Evitt, Esq.
1777 Edward Milward, Esq.
1778 Thomas Evitt, Esq.
1779 Edward Milward, Esq.
1780 Thomas Evitt, Esq.
1781 Edward Milward, Esq.
1782 Thomas Evitt, Esq.
1783 Edward Milward, Esq.
1784 Thomas Evitt, Esq.
1785 Edward Milward, Esq.
1786 Edward Milward, Jun. Esq.
1787 Edward Milward, Esq.
1788 Edward Milward, Jun. Esq.
1789 Edward Milward, Esq.
1790 Edward Milward, Jun. Esq.
1791 Edward Milward, Esq.
1792 Edward Milward, Jun. Esq.
1793 Edward Milward, Esq.
1794 Edward Milward, Jun. Esq.
1795 Edward Milward, Esq.
1796 Edward Milward, Jun. Esq.
1797 Edward Milward, Esq.
1798 Edward Milward, Jun. Esq.
1799 Edward Milward, Esq.
1800 Edward Milward, Jun. Esq.
1801 Edward Milward, Esq.
1802 Edward Milward, Jun. Esq.
1803 John Goldsworthy Shorter, Esq.
1804 Edward Milward, Jun. Esq.
1805 John Goldsworthy Shorter, Esq.
1806 Edward Milward, Jun. Esq.
1807 John Goldworthy Shorter, Esq.
1808 Edward Milward, Jun. Esq.
1809 John Goldsworthy Shorter, Esq.
1810 Edward Milward, Jun. Esq.
1811 John Goldsworthy Shorter, Esq.
1812 Edward Milward, Esq.
1813 John Goldsworthy Shorter, Esq.
1814 Edward Milward, Esq.
1815 John Goldsworthy Shorter, Esq.
1816 Edward Milward, Esq.
1817 Charles Steevens Crouch, Esq.
1818 Edward Milward, Esq.
1819 Charles Steevens Crouch, Esq.
1820 Edward Milward, Esq.

1821	Charles Steevens Crouch, Esq.	1823	Charles Steevens Crouch, Esq.
1822	Edward Milward, Esq.	1824	Edward Milward, Esq.

Representatives in Parliament, (1) *(to be placed in a similar table in the Town-hall, opposite the former.)*

1547	Thomas Rede,	
1548	John Isted,	
1553	Thomas Roodes,	John Peyton,
1554	John Frank,	John Isted,
1554	Roger Manwood,	John Isted,
1555	Thomas Rede,	Roger Manwood,
1557	Thomas Brett,	Henry Tennant, Gent.
1558-9	John Frank,	James Holson,
1562-3	William Dunch, Knight,	Richard Lyeff, Gent.
1571	Richard Lyeff,	James Brian, Gent.
1572	Robert Lyeff,	Thomas Lake, Gent.
1585	Thomas Lake,	Thomas Philips, Gent.
1586	Thomas Lake,	Thomas Philips, Gent.
1588	Richard Lief,	John Parker, Gent.
1592	Richard Lief, Gent.	Henry Apsley, Esq.
1597	Richard Lysse,	Edward Pelham, Esq.
1601	Thomas Shirley, Jun. Kt.	Richard Lisle,
1603	George Carew, Kt.	Richard Liffe, Mayor,
1614	Henry Wotton, Kt.	Qr.
1620	Samuel Moor, Esq.	James Lasher, Esq.
1623	Nicholas Eversfield, Esq.	Samuel Moor, Esq.
1625	——— Eversfield, Esq.	Sackvill Crow, Esq.
1625	——— Eversfield, Esq.	Dudley Carleton, Kt.
1628	John Ashburnham, Esq.	Nicholas Eversfield, Esq.
1640	John Baker, Bart.	Robert Reed, Esq.
1640	John Ashburnham, Esq.	Thomas Eversfield, Esq.
——	John Pelham, Esq.	Roger Gratwick, (2)
1658	The usurper's parliament, no representatives of the ports appear to have been summoned to it,	

(1) By a resolution of the House of Commons, January 30, 1696, the right of electing members to serve in parliament for the town and port of Hastings, is vested in the mayor, jurats, and freemen, resident and not receiving alms.

The present (1824) representatives are James Dawkins, Esq. F. R. S. and A. S., and the Hon. W. H. J. Scott.

(2) This member came in the room of one of the first elected knights, on his decease, or being displaced, between 1650 and 1653.

1654	Ditto,	
1656	Ditto,	
1658-9	Samuel Gott, Esq.	Nicholas Delves, Esq. (1)
1660	Dennis Ashburnham, Esq.	Nicholas Delves, Esq.
1661	Edmund Waller, Esq.	John Ashburnham, Esq.
1678	Sir Robert Parker,	John Ashburnham, Esq.
1681	Sir Robert Parker,	John Ashburnham, Esq.
1685	Sir Dennis Ashburnham	John Ashburnham, Esq.
1688	Thomas Man, Esq.	John Ashburnham, Esq.
1690	John Beaumont, Esq.	Peter Gott, Esq.
1695	Robert Austine, Esq.	John Pulteney, Esq.
1698	Peter Gott, Esq.	John Pulteney, Esq.
1701	John Mouncher, Esq.	John Pulteney, Esq.
1702	William Ashburnham, Esq.	John Pulteney, Esq.
1705	William Ashburnham, Esq.	John Pulteney, Esq.
1708	William Ashburnham, Esq.	John Pulteney, Esq.
1710	Sir Joseph Martin	Sir William Ashburnham,
1713	Sir Joseph Martin	Archibald Hutchinson, Esq.
1714	Henry Pelham, Esq.	Archibald Hutchinson, Esq.
1722	Sir William Ashburnham,	Archibald Hutchinson, Esq.
1727	Sir William Ashburnham,	Thomas Townsend, Esq.
1734	Sir William Ashburnham,	Thomas Pelham, Jun. Esq.
1741	James Pelham, Esq.	Andrew Stone, Esq.
1747	James Pelham, Esq.	Andrew Stone, Esq.
1754	James Pelham, Esq.	Andrew Stone, Esq.
1761	James Bruderel, Esq.	William Ashburnham, Esq.
1768	William Ashburnham, Esq.	Samuel Martin, Esq.
1774	Lord Palmerston,	The Rt. Hon. Charles Jenkinson,
1784	John Dawes, Esq.	John Stanley, Esq.
1791	The Right Hon. Richard Pepper Arden, Kt.	John Stanley, Esq.
1796	Sir James Sanderson, Bart. died, William Sturges elected in his stead,	Nicholas Vansittart, Esq.
1802	Sylvester Douglas, Lord Glenbervie,	George William Gunning, Esq.

(1) This parliament continued till Oct. 13, at which time, being interrupted sitting, they assembled again, Dec. 26, and sat till March 16 following; when they passed a vote, not only for dissolving themselves, but the last parliament, called November 3, 1640, by royal authority; and summoning a new parliament to meet on April 25, 1660, which on their session called back the king, and restored the constitution in church and state.

1807	The Right Hon. George Canning,	Sir Abraham Hume, Esq.
1812	Sir Abraham Hume, Bart.	James Dawkins, Bart.
1818	James Dawkins, Esq.	George Holford, Esq.
1820	Hon. William Henry John Scott,	James Dawkins, Esq.

Among other relics preserved with the insignia of the corporation, is a large silver punch-bowl, presented by the barons who attended the coronation of King George the second and Queen Caroline, A. D. 1727. It weighs 164 oz. 18 dwts., and holds about four gallons. The following inscription is engraven on one side:—

"This silver bowl was presented to the corporation of *Hastings* (the premier cinque port) by the gentlemen whose names are hereon inscribed, who had the honour to be unanimously elected ye barons of the said town, to support ye canopy over their Sacred Royal Majesties King George ye 2nd, and Queen Caroline, at ye solemnity of their inauguration at Westminster, the eleventh day of October, 1727; and ye same was made out of their shares and dividends of the silver, &c. belonging to the said canopys."

On the opposite side:

Canopy Bearers to the King.	*Canopy Bearers to the Queen.*
Sir William Ashburnham, Bart.	The Hon. Thos. Townsend, Esq.
Thomas Pelham of Stanmer, Esq.	James Pelham, Esq.
Edward Dyne, Esq.	John Collier, Esq. (1)

(1) The following minute, as to the election of these gentlemen, is preserved among the town records:—

"Hasting.—At an assembly of the mayor, jurats, and commonalty, of the said town and port, held at the Common Hall, the 23d September, 1727; the following gentlemen were elected barons for the 1st port.—To support the canopies over their majestys King George the Second, and Queen Caroline at their Coronation, appointed for the 4th of October, 1727; and then by proclamation deferred till Wednesday the 11th of the said month; and the said gentlemen attended the service, and were at the whole expence of their robes, &c. without any charge to the corporation, besides a handsome treat given at the time of their election of twenty guineas. (names as above)

Note.—They were all elected generally, without any assignment to which canopys, and agreed among themselves."

Between the inscriptions on one side :—

The King is represented sitting in his coronation-robes, with the crown, sceptre, and orb,—and on the opposite side,

The Queen sitting in her coronation-chair, crowned and robed, holding a sceptre and orb.

As punch is now disused, and has long ceased to be a fashionable liquor, and the corporation preferring wine at their public festivals, a frame-work of wood has been made to fit the inside of the bowl, to hold decanters; by this means it still forms a handsome appendage at their dinners, and constitutes a grand centre ornament to the table.

The barons, at the coronation of the late king and queen, were as follow; as appears by another minute.

"Barons of the Cinque Ports, who supported the canopys at the coronation of King George the Third, and Queen Charlotte, September, 1761.

HASTING.

Millward, - - - King,
Fuller - - - - Queen,
Ashburnham, - - - King,
Spencer, - - - Queen,
Ridout, - - - - Queen,
Pelham, - - - - King.

SANDWICH.

Simmonds, - - - Queen,
Dilnot - - - - Queen,
Macauley, - - - Queen,
Farren - - - - King,
Sayer, - - - - King,
Jolly, - - - - King.

DOVER.

Simpson, - - - King,
Whitworth, - - Queen,
Papillon, - - - Queen,
Knatchbull, - - King.

ROMNEY.

Dering, - - - King,
Knight, - - - King,
Walter, - - - Queen,
Rolfe, - - - Queen.

HYTHE.

Deads, - - - Queen,
Hales, - - - King,
Bridges, - - - King,
Evelyne, - - - Queen.

ANTIENT TOWNS.

RYE.

Davies, - - - - Queen,
Slade, - - - - Queen,
Onslow, - - - King,
Leiwel, - - - - King.

WINCHELSEA.

Hanlin, - - - King,
Wardropes, - - Queen,
Gray, - - - King,
Nichols, - - - Queen. (1)

(1) The barons returned by the corporation of Hastings to support the canopy at the last coronation, were, the Hon. William Henry John Scott, James Dawkins, Esq. (members), and Edward Milward, Esq.

Court of Sessions, &c.

By the charter of King Charles II. power is given to any two or more of mayors and jurats (of whom the mayor or his deputy for the time being, must be one) of the Cinque Ports, to hold Sessions, and enquire, by jury, of all manner of *Felonies*, murders, homicides, enchantments, arts magic, trespasses, forestallings, ingrossings, regratings, and extortions, *and of all other crimes of which any of the justices of any county of England have cognizance.* And besides the ordinary judicial proceedings of a Criminal Court, a Court of *Record* is held at *Hastings*, for the town and port and liberties, every Thursday fortnight, for the recovery of money, as well under as above forty shillings, under the general charter of King Charles II. to the Cinque Ports, &c. Whereby power is given to the mayor and jurats, more freely than they formerly had, to hold before them one Court of *Record*, and by plaint in the same, to hear and determine all and singular pleas of and for all, and all manner of debts, accounts, covenants, contracts, trespasses by force and arms, arrest, detinue, contempt, deceit, withernam, and of and upon all, and all manner of other actions real, personal, and mixt, whatsoever, plaints of assize, novel disseisin, or mort d'ancestor, or disseisin, within every such port. And to have power to summon, attach, or distress (to be directed to the serjeants at mace, or by attachment of the body) according to the law and custom of England, or of the Ports, and to carry into execution the judgment of the courts.

The following are the names of the mayor, jurats, and other officers, under whom the business of these courts, and of the town generally, is at present conducted:

Edward Milward, Esquire, Mayor and Coroner.

JURATS.

John Goldsworthy Shorter,	Benjamin Bossum,
Charles Steevens Crouch,	John Williams, Sen.
Walter Crouch,	William Scrivens,
William Ball,	Joseph Hannay, Esqrs.

John Tompsett, Esq.—Town Clerk.

Chamberlains	William Edwards. Nathaniel Crouch.
Pier Wardens	Thomas Curties Hutchinson. James Phillips.

George Colbran—Mayor's Serjeant and Gaoler.
George Bristow Carpenter—Town-Serjeant.
James Cox, Jun.—Town-Crier and Bailiff of the Bourne.

Post Office.

The Post-office is situated nearly opposite the Town-hall, and is under the superintendance of Mr. G. West, bookseller. The mail from *London* arrives at *Hastings* at six o'clock in the morning; and the letters (sufficient time being allowed for their sorting) are delivered without delay. Letters are received at the office until seven o'clock in the evening, but, after that time, one penny is paid for every letter delivered until half-past seven o'clock, and from half-past seven until eight o'clock, sixpence is charged for their reception. The mail is sealed and sent off every night (excepting Saturday) precisely at eight o'clock.

Assembly-Room, &c.

In the High-street is the Swan, one of the first inns in the town, where is a very elegant room, in which the assemblies are held. In this street, also, are the two banking establishments of Hastings; the earliest of which, under the firm of Messrs. Smith, Gill, and Hilder, was opened about the year 1790; and the second, by Messrs. Breeds, Farncomb, and Company, about the year 1804. Both these houses are in communication with Messrs. Everett, Walker, and Company, bankers in London.

Custom-House—Trade, &c.

This building stands about the middle of High-street, and is at present under the superintendance of a collector and comptroller. It was probably an establishment of greater magnitude formerly, the trade of Hastings having of late years much diminished as to its imports and exports, though these are still considerable. It had, half a century ago, trading vessels to the *Straits*. A little silk weaving was also carried

on, but no other manufacture, the town having been at all times almost wholly and exclusively employed in its fisheries, which seem to have been, and still continue to constitute, its main and exclusive traffic.

Boat-building also occupies a considerable number of hands, and the people of Hastings have gained as high a reputation for their skill in the construction of their vessels, as for their courage and dexterity in the management of them. In addition to these branches of industry, a Lime Company established here affords some employment. Nine sloops, of about forty tons burden, are regularly engaged from April till November, in bringing the chalk from the Halliwell-hills at Beachy-head. The kilns, which are situated at some distance westward of the town, produce upon an average about 120,000 bushels of lime a-year.

A great deal of timber, plank, iron, and grain, are brought here from the country, to be carried coastwise; though the iron branch (which consisted chiefly of cannon from the founderies at Rothersbridge and Ashburnham) has failed considerably, owing to the great scarcity of wood for heating the furnaces; for since hop-planting is become so principal a branch of the agricultural system in these parts, the woods that are now remaining are chiefly reserved for hop-poles.

The only articles brought in of any consequence, besides fish, are coals and timber, the quantity of which has considerably increased, since Hastings has become so much the fashionable resort of the nobility and gentry. The following statement will show the quantity of imports and exports of these articles for the last twenty years.

An account of coal entered at the Custom-house, Hastings, for which duty has been paid.

	Ch.	Bus.		Ch.	Bus.
1802 - - - -	4036	27	1808 - - - -	6837	9
1803 - - - -	3871	18	1809 - - - -	6796	
1804 - - - -	5669	27	1810 - - - -	7202	
1805 - - - -	7675	18	1811 - - - -	5672	
1806 - - - -	7593	27	1812 - - - -	7652	9
1807 - - - -	5397	27	1813 - - - -	5841	

Drawn by W. J. McIr[illegible] Engraved by R. Walle[illegible]

HELIGAN PLACE.

[illegible] the romantic elevation and magnificent Panorama of this Interior.

The Plate is most elegantly [illegible]

Published by the Proprietor [illegible]

[illegible]

	Ch.	Bus.		Ch.	Bus.
1814 - - - -	6497		1819 - - - -	7174	18
1815 - - - -	6196	18	1820 - - - -	7835	
1816 - - - -	5766	27	1821 - - - -	6227	6
1817 - - - -	6365	27	1822 - - - -	6561	
1818 - - - -	7589	27	1823 - - - -	8596	11

Account of oak, timber, and plank, shipped for the last 18 years:

Years	Loads	Years	Loads
1806 - - - - -	384	1815 - - - - -	1221
1807 - - - - -	307	1816 - - - - -	1032
1808 - - - - -	339	1817 - - - - -	1331
1809 - - - - -	170	1818 - - - - -	719
1810 - - - - -	220	1819 - - - - -	196
1811 - - - - -	15522	1820 - - - - -	506
1812 - - - - -	1656	1821 - - - - -	759
1813 - - - - -	1552½	1822 - - - - -	572
1814 - - - - -	1436	1823 - - - - -	420

Workhouse.

Proceeding westward from High-street, we come into George-street, in which is situate the workhouse. It is a plain building, and intitled merely to a passing notice, as constituting one of the public establishments of the town. (1)

Pelham Place (2)

Consists of a handsome range of modern houses, situated beneath the Chalk-cliffs at the end of the Marine Parade (of which it forms the western extremity) and is one of those improvements in building which marks the rise of Hastings within the last few years, as well as a proof of the beneficial

(1) The first establishment of a workhouse here, is noticed in the following entry in the parish-books of All Saints:—" May 22, 1753, at a vestry it was agreed to build a public workhouse for the poor of St. Clement's, All Saints, and St. Mary in the Castle, (where the Pilchard House stood) the present house." In 1773, as appears from another entry, the three parishes separated, and each provided for its own poor.

(2) See the annexed plate.

consequences of the Act of Parliament of the first year of his present Majesty, for paving and otherwise improving the town; and which gives to the commissioners acting under it, much more ample powers for this purpose than any they were vested with under former acts.

The present buildings form part of a larger design now in progress of execution, with the particulars of which we have been obligingly favored by Mr. Kay, the architect, and a representation of which, as intended to be completed, is given in the annexed etching.

In pursuance of the plan proposed, the ground adjoining the present Pelham-place, westward, (which, with the site it now stands on, belongs also to the Earl of Chichester, to the same extent as the site of the castle above) a considerable range of arched stone building has been erected, on which a terrace, forming a crescent on its plan, has been made at a height that will command an extensive sea-view, with a carriage-way ascending from the present road; and houses are to be built fronting the terrace above, of an elevation correspondent with the present buildings.

In the centre, it is proposed to erect a chapel, capable of holding from twelve to fifteen hundred persons, by excavating the cliff. The body of this edifice is intended to be on a semicircular plan, bounded by ranges of seats at a higher level, and rising, as an extensive gallery, in an amphitheatric form. The exterior to have a recessed portico, with columns of the Ionic order, from whence the chapel will be entered on the lower side, by separate vestibules, and by staircases to the upper part.

The lower range of arched buildings is intended for a *Bazaar*, containing an extensive range of convenient shops.

The whole site of these buildings has been obtained by an excavation of the base, and removal of the upper part of the cliff, to a very considerable extent.

A recollection of the former state and circumstances of this ground, would have almost warranted the conclusion, that it was impracticable for a building project of any extent; and

Drawn by W. G. Mole. Engraved by J. Ralph.

PELHAM PLACE AND CRESCENT.

To JOSEPH KAY, ESQ.ᵉ ARCHITECT. This View of the Buildings now erecting under his direction is most respectfully and gratefully inscribed by W. G. Mole.

Published by W. G. Mole Kensington 1830.

Printed by B. Miller.

nothing more clearly evinces the increasing encouragement that Hastings offers for a spirit of enterprize, than the advancement, by his lordship, of a plan of so much beauty and importance, attended with such extraordinary expence in forming the ground. This has since been followed by the destruction of the bold and impending cliffs still farther to the westward of this site, even to a much greater extent, in proportion to the quantity of ground obtained.

Castle-street, and York-buildings, lead from hence to the Priory-bridge. The former is well sheltered from the north by the Castle-cliff. The Castle-hotel is situated near this street, and is a spacious and handsome inn, recently built, previously to which the Swan and the Crown were the only inns of importance in Hastings. (1) There are in it, likewise, several good houses and convenient lodgings. York-buildings are situated in a valley to the west of the Marine Parade, and are open to the north, south, and west, and slightly sheltered from the east. They are neat, well arranged houses, and, as well as the houses in Castle-street, are for the most part supplied with excellent water. (2)

Wellington Place

Adjoins the Castle-hotel, and consists of a double range of very handsome houses, forming two sides of a square, with an oval shaped plantation in front. It is well sheltered from the east by the Castle-cliff, but open to the north, south, and west. The views of the surrounding country, Beachy-head, and the sea, from this spot, are particularly picturesque.

(1) It may be noticed here, as a fact somewhat curious, that the number of alehouses in Hastings, instead of increasing with its population, as is almost universally the case with other places, has, within the last half century, been decreasing in an astonishing degree. In 1735, the town contained no less than twenty of these places of entertainment, whilst their number at the present period does not exceed half-a-dozen.

(2) In 1733, "A proposal was made by Mr. H. Carleton to supply the town with water, by pipes, from a convenient place in the water-course; which was agreed to."—*Corporation Records.* It appears, however, that in a very short time afterwards the pipes were taken up, and the plan finally relinquished.

On the Priory-ground, and nearly parallel with the shore at a small distance, are situated the Rope Walks, which extend from 120 to 150 fathoms in length. They are surrounded by cottages recently erected, all of them commanding near views of the sea, and which, though constructed in a variety of styles, are most of them neat airy buildings. A fine natural harbour opens to the sea near this spot, apparently capable of being rendered, by the assistance of art, a most excellent and capacious haven.

Blucher-place, the Castle, and Beach-cottages, Meadow-cottages, White Rock-place, Caroline-place, and several other clusters of new buildings at this extremity of the town, all of them commanding beautiful marine views, it is sufficient barely to mention, as proofs of the great increase of Hastings within the last few years.

Marine Parade.

Returning from hence by the Beach-cottages, we come to the Marine-parade. This beautiful walk, which is 500 feet long, and commands a most extensive view of the sea, Beachy-head, and Pevensey-bay, was designed by Mr. Barry, a respectable inhabitant here, who kept a public library, and who began it opposite his own premises, for the accommodation of his visitors. The plan being generally approved of, it was considered proper to extend it, and a public subscription being entered into for that purpose, other parts were formed, at different periods, and the Marine-parade, as represented in the annexed view, was completed in 1812. This is justly considered one of the finest promenades on the coast, and calculated as it is so eminently to promote the health and pleasure both of the inhabitants and visitants of Hastings, must always occasion its spirited projector to be held in grateful remembrance.

The Fort, or Battery, which is situated at the eastern extremity of the Parade, was built about the year 1760, on a part of the Stone-beach, which was granted to the ordnance by the Corporation of Hastings in the year 1759, at which

Drawn by W G Mofs

Engraved by W.R.Smith.

MARINE PARADE.

TO THE HONBLE MRS THEOPHILUS JONES. An admirer and encourager of the fine Arts.
This plate is inscribed with great respect by *W. G. Mofs*

Proof

Published by the Proprietor Kennington

Printed by R Miller

time was also granted the greater part of the ground on which Government-house stands, as well as that on which the Magazine was formerly situated. The retail Fishmarket stands upon the beach to the eastward of the Fort, and is plentifully supplied with excellent fish, at moderate charges. The *Stade* is at a small distance, and has already been noticed.

All Saint's-Street.

In this street is situated the Crown inn, and several other good buildings. Among the antient houses here, are two, said to have been formerly inhabited by Sir Cloudesly Shovell, and the notorious Titus Oates before-mentioned. That Oates might have dwelt in the town seems highly probable, from the situation he held of officiating minister of All Saint's parish; the residence of Sir Cloudesly (who is reported to have been a native of Hastings) admits of some doubt, though there is considerable evidence in its favour. We give the following biographical sketch of the latter, as containing much curious investigation on this subject. It has been obligingly communicated to us for the present work.

"It has been stated in several publications of a local nature, on the authority of ancient tradition, that this gallant seaman was a native of Hastings; and a small tenement in All Saint's-street, is still pointed out as the precise spot of his birth. With a view, therefore, to ascertain the fact, the registers of both parishes have been diligently examined, but the name of Shovell was not discovered in either of them. The register of the Parish of All Saints, is indeed imperfect, about the *supposed* period of his birth, there being but one entry from 1648 to 1653; but in those times of anarchy and confusion, such irregularity prevailed, that nothing can be determined with any degree of certainty.

"Campbell, in his 'Lives of the Admirals,' a work of research and authority, is silent as to the *place* of his nativity; the same silence prevails in Entick's elaborate 'Naval History, with the Lives of the Admirals and Navigators.'

The words of Chalmers are, 'Sir C. Shovell was born NEAR Clay, in Norfolk, about 1650, of parents in middling circumstances, and put apprentice to some mechanic trade, to which he applied himself for some time. (1)—And Noble affirms, 'The admiral was born AT the inconsiderable town of Clay, in Norfolk; the son of a *poor* man, and the runaway apprentice of a shoe-maker, in order to enter into the navy.' (2) While, on the contrary, Hasted says, 'He was born in Suffolk, in 1651.'" (3)

In a work, illustrative of the local History and Antiquities of Hastings, it would be unpardonable to pass over these contradictory statements, by simply repeating the tale of his birth, without endeavouring to ascertain the truth.

We have the testimony of a curious and rare tract, published shortly after the Admiral's lamented death, and addressed to his widow, which may appear at first sight conclusive, that he was not a native of Hastings.

"A consolatory Letter, written to the LADY SHOVELL, on the surprising and calamitous LOSS of her HUSBAND and TWO ONLY SONS; viz. Sir *Cloudesly Shovell*, Rear-Admiral of *Great Britain*, Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's fleet, &c.; Sir *John Narbrough*, Baronet, and *James Narbrough*, Esq. by Gilbert Crockatt, M.A. and Rector of Crayford." 12mo. 1708, pp. 96.

The arguments of this Epistle, drawn from the Holy Scriptures, embrace topics of consolation to be derived from religion; "they were designed for no more than the private use of that good and virtuous Lady, and were sent to her ladyship within a few days after the dismal and surprising news of her's and the nation's unspeakable loss."

In the course of a preface of some length, the writer proceeds thus:

"It may here be expected, that some account should be

(1) Biographical Dictionary, Art. SHOVELL.

(2) Continuation of Granger's Biog. Hist. Vol. II. p. 200.

(3) Hist. Kent, Vol. II. p. 272—but may not Suffolk be an error for *Sussex?*

given of the life of the renowned Admiral SHOVELL, and of his two Sons-in-law. (1) As to the Admiral, he was born in the year 1650, in the *county* of Norfolk, of an ancient family, chiefly considerable for loyalty, and plain downright honesty, which was, therefore, hereditary to Sir Cloudesly. Nor was it inconsiderable for estate; though that was lessened for their faithful adherence to King Charles the First, of ever blessed memory. However, the good old gentlewoman, Sir Cloudesly's mother, being still alive, enjoys no contemptible competency, which has been transmitted for many years from father to son in the family, and being by her son redeemed from some incumbrance, was, by his natural affection, continued intire to his mother.

Cloudesly was the second son of the family, which was a numerous one; but the rest all died young. When he was about thirteen years of age, Sir Christopher Mynns being then an admiral, and most famous in his time, coming to visit this family, (to which he was then related) desired to have the education of one of their sons, under him in the royal navy;—and, as he was an excellent judge of persons, soon observed some things extraordinary, hopeful, and promising in young Cloudesly, who readily and cheerfully agreed to go under him, as a *Gentleman Volunteer*.

It will be evident to an attentive reader, notwithstanding the above statement, that the origin of the admiral was extremely *humble*. The writer conceived it necessary to contradict certain assertions and "false stories," that were then very current, and had obtained universal belief; but he does this in a cautious and a hesitating manner; he contradicts, indeed, but does not *confute;* he gives no information of the *place* of the admiral's birth, of the *names* of his father or mother, or even their *place of residence* in the county of Norfolk, although he says their "estate was *not* inconsiderable." The professed design of the Rev. author of the Consolatory

(1) "The great design of this is, to correct some mistakes and *false stories*, concerning Sir *Cloudesly's* birth and education." Marg. Note by the author of the Letter.

Letter, being "to correct mistakes and false stories," if he had any authority, it was surely incumbent on him to furnish something like proof for what he so confidently advanced.

The admiral's origin, in fact, was involved in much obscurity, and it would have been probably a most difficult task to prove how a family, so circumstanced, could be "considerable for loyalty," or, "their estate be lessened by a faithful adherence to King Charles I." The subject was one of great delicacy, and required to be touched with a gentle hand; but no reliance whatever can be placed upon any part of *his* statement, the whole being a feeble attempt at flattery; assertion, without even a shadow of proof.

There is, probably, a much nearer approximation to truth in the following plain, unvarnished tale:—"This brave man was born about the year 1650; his parents were in *low circumstances*, and as they had some expectations from a relation whose name was *Cloudesly*, bestowed that name upon their son, as a probable means of recommending him to this relation's notice. But, this not succeeding, young Cloudesly Shovell was put apprentice to a shoe-maker; but, being of an aspiring disposition, he betook himself to the sea, under the protection of Sir Christopher Mynns, with whom he went as a *cabin-boy*."

The Naval History of Entick, whence the above has been extracted, is a work of authority; the references for facts are numerous and correct, and the sources whence the materials are drawn, are respectable.

He positively states the admiral's parents to have been in *low circumstances*, and that they had expectation from a relative whose name was *Cloudesly*. Now, that there was formerly a family of that name in Hastings, is proved from the following extract:—

"February 16, 1590. The mayor, juratts, and commonalty, of the town and port of Hasting, did grant unto John Golden, of the said *town and port*, ALL that messuage and garden thereunto adjoining and belonging, with all the appurtenances, situate, lying, and being in the parish of St.

Clements, in Hasting aforesaid, and now in the occupation of *Robert Cloudesly*." (1)

The name of *Cloudesly* is a very uncommon one, and, in connection with that of Shovell, *affords presumptive evidence at least*, that Hastings was really the birth-place of Sir Cloudesly Shovell; the most ancient and most respectable inhabitants bearing uniform testimony to the long-established tradition of the fact.

In the early part of the last century a Captain Russell, who, for many years, was a commander of a coasting-vessel, upon retiring from his profession, being delighted with the scenery and situation of Hastings, resolved to pass the evening of his life there in retirement.

This Captain Russell, who lived to a great age, and was a man of strict veracity, had, in his youth, been personally acquainted with Mr. Shovell, and constantly pointed out the house in All Saint's-Street, as that which, in early life, had been inhabited by him.

It is only necessary to add, that Sir Cloudesly Shovell married the widow of his friend and patron, Sir John Narbrough, by whom he left two daughters, co-heiresses. Lady Shovell continued to reside at May-Place, in Crayford, Kent. She died in 1732, and was buried in the parish-church.

Neither the monument at Crayford, nor the inelegant, though costly, one in Westminster Abbey, affords any traces of the admiral's family and origin.—

"He was shipwrecked on the rocks of Scilly, in his voyage from Toulon, the 22d October, 1707, at night, in the 57th year of his age. His body was flung on the shore, and buried with others in the sands; but, being soon after taken up, was placed under this monument, which his royal mistress has caused to be erected, to commemorate his steady loyalty and extraordinary virtues." (2)

At the bottom of All Saint's-street, also, Edward Capel, Esq. one of the Commentators of Shakspeare, and a man

(1) From the records of the Corporation.
(2) Monumental inscription in Westminster Abbey.

of singular temper and habits, built, several years since, a residence; of which, and its founder, the late Mr. Pegge, the antiquary, gives the following account in Nichols's "Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century." (1)

"As he must show a taste for something, he chose architecture, and built a house on the faith of his own skill in that science, for which he paid exceedingly dear, to the great disappointment of those who succeeded to his fortune. This house was placed in a situation of all others the most uninteresting to a man of taste, who looks for diversity of prospect, lawns, groves, rivulets, &c.; for it was close to the sea, at the port of Hastings. Here he was so much cramped in the scope about his house, that he was obliged to hire several adjacencies, or pay for them 'inch meal.' This whim cost him, by his own account, and he was not given to exaggeration, nearly £5000—and, lamentable to tell, did not, after his decease, produce much more than £1300. Here, for the last twenty years of his life, he passed his hours from May till October, equally unknowing and unknown, for he was of too haughty a temper to associate with the inhabitants, and too much an humourist to be sought for by the neighbouring gentry. At first, indeed, he used to make morning visits to the Earl of Ashburnham and the Bishop of Chichester, (Sir William Ashburnham, who had a patrimonial seat in the neighbourhood) but even these wore away, and he at last became as much a hermit at Hastings, as in his chambers at the Temple.

"When he came to town in October, for the ten years preceding his death, nothing but the most urgent business could draw him out of doors. He was however exceedingly temperate in his diet, eating sparingly of simple things, and chiefly of white meats, and drinking no wine, except one glass, if perchance any one was allowed to partake of his little repast. He was prudent, not covetous—expensive he could not be, though he was always neat in his dress to the last, which was as plain and simple, as it had once been

(1) Vol. I. p. 475—6.

Drawn by W G Mrs.

Engraved by R Adlard.

VIEW IN EAST BOURN STREET.

To DANIEL STOW ESQ^R This plate is respectfully inscribed in testimony of many kindnesses by W. G. Mrs

Published June 1826 by G Mrs Kennington.

Proof

Printed by R Miller.

gaudy. Having never seen his house at Hastings, I am intitled to say but little of it, but that it is now (1790) a lodging-house, a circumstance which, could he have foreseen, he would, no doubt, have pulled it down, and not left one stone upon another. The spirit of nicety and refinement, however, prevailed in it so much during his lifetime, that when a friend (a Baronet) called upon him in a tour, he was desired to leave his cane in the vestibule, lest he should either dirt the floor with it, or soil the carpet. Not one but himself was permitted to stir his fire or snuff his candles; and to remove, or misplace the most trifling thing in his room was a heinous offence. Thus, while he mistook literary industry for genius, he thought peevishness was a proof of a refined understanding;—long habit had changed the latter into a humoursome peculiarity and peevishness, which drove his friends from even making their eleemosinary visits, when he really wished and longed for a little company. He died Jan. 24, 1781, aged 68, and was buried at his native place, Suffolk." This writer is said to have copied over the entire works of Shakspeare in his lifetime, no less than *ten times*. An employment which the author of the above Memoir justly observes, if true, was a most miserable waste of time that might have been devoted to better purposes.

This house, now called "East Cliff-house," was built about the year 1762. Garrick frequently visited Capel, during his residence here, and in the garden is a large mulbery-tree, (said to be a descendant of Shakspeare's mulberry-tree, at Stratford-upon-Avon,) which was planted by that great actor. This tree, at the present time, covers a space of about 25 feet square. The house belongs to the niece of the late Mr. Scott, and is let as a lodging-house.

East-bourne-Street,

(Of which we have given a view in the annexed plate) may be taken as a specimen of Hastings, prior to its present improvements, and the prevailing style of its more ancient buildings. This street leads from All Saint's-street into Court-house-street.

The Gaol.

Is situated near the bottom of Court-house-street, which runs into High-street. It is a small building; a circumstance which happily seems to infer a lesser extent of crime at this place, than in some others of equal size; and may, on that account, be regarded, in some degree, as creditable to the moral habits and character of the population.

Theatre.

It has probably been with a view to prevent the demoralization of the lower classes of society, that no theatre has been hitherto sanctioned or permitted in Hastings. How far the conduct of the magistracy, in this particular, may be thought worthy of approval, is not our business to discuss. One ground of objection to such a place of public amusement has been stated to be, the frequent riots and disturbances which took place between the sailors and soldiers, and more especially at the time Hastings (as was the case in the late war) was a naval and military station. There is, however, a small Theatre about a mile and a half from the town, on the left hand in the London-road. And we believe it is at length in contemplation to erect one near the street just mentioned; and from the increasing resort of visitants, there can be no reason to doubt why an establishment for so rational and intellectual a species of entertainment should not be equally patronized and encouraged here, as in other watering-places in the kingdom.

The buildings called the Croft, (1) stand on the west side of the town, on the ridge of the hill, and command a fine S. W. view of the sea. They consist of fourteen houses, the first of them built about 25 years since, and a chapel, fronted by a handsome carriage-road, and backed by a lane called Croft-lane; their plan, however, is irregular, and by no means worthy the situation. This spot affords a delightful pros-

(1) *Croft*, a small enclosure of pasture land, and from which this row probably derives its name.

pect of the ships passing up and down Channel, as well as of a variety of pleasant objects in its vicinity.

Gloucester-place, Cavendish-place, Cobourg-row, the Albion Cottages, &c. are all new clusters of buildings situated near the Croft, commanding good sea-views, and occupied by respectable inhabitants.

Hastings does not appear to be distinguished by any peculiar local customs, if we except, perhaps, the almost extinct one of tolling the couvre-feu (curfew, or evening bell.) This observance, though now getting into disuse in most other country-towns, is still regularly continued here; where the apprentices eagerly wait for this summons from the labour of the day, and appear not only extremely tenacious of the continuance of the custom itself, but impatient under any occasional omittal of it. As this badge of slavery first originated in this island with the Norman conqueror, who, as we have seen, effected his landing, and fought his great battle at Hastings, it may not be thought perhaps altogether inappropriate in this place, to notice the opinion of an enlightened French author, on a subject so frequently mentioned by our historians; especially as his account of the origin of this custom tends to remove much of the obloquy attached to William's character, for introducing so seemingly oppressive a regulation.

The President *Henault*, in an interesting Enquiry into different matters of Antiquity, (a work translated into English some years since) has this passage on the subject. "The law of the curfew-bell, by which every inhabitant of *England* was obliged to extinguish his fires and candles at eight in the evening, has been usually alleged as the institution of a capricious tyrant. But this law was so far from being absurdly tyrannical, that it was an ancient regulation of the police, established among all the towns of the *North*, and particularly among the monasteries. These houses being built of wood, and covered with thatch, so cautious a regulation, to prevent fire, was an object worthy a prudent legislator."

Of other observances here, the only one of note or consequence, or which is attended with any particular interest in

its celebration, is the annual election of the mayor and jurats, the form of which has been already described.

It has been before observed, that Hastings, as well as the Cinque-Ports generally, were at all times, and under all circumstances, distinguished for loyalty and attachment to their sovereigns. In the grand and joyous festivals to celebrate our late revered monarch's completion of a reign of half-a-century, over a people who loved and adored him, and which extended themselves through every habitable portion of the empire, Hastings bore an honorable and distinguished part. The following description of the manner in which this event was celebrated in this town, (furnished by a gentleman deservedly in the highest estimation there) will not therefore be uninteresting; and particularly as it was remarkable for the kind and liberal feeling of those who ordered and arranged the ceremonies; a feeling, which diffused and extended the pleasures and enjoyments of that memorable day, from the highest to the humblest inhabitant, all rendered happy and made to partake of the general joy and festivity:

"The dawning of the finest day that ever appeared in October, was ushered in by ringing of bells, firing of cannon, and music playing. (1) A great many houses were decorated with flags and proper mottos for the day. Large branches of oak, boughs of laurel, and evergreens of all sorts, ornamented the fronts of several houses; others had devices suited to the occasion. Flags were hoisted upon the church-steeples. At the Custom-house was a crown in glory, surrounded by a grove of laurel, surmounted by a large St. George's Ensign, and under the crown this Inscription—"GOD BLESS THE KING! PRESERVE HIM, LONG TO

(1) This jubilee, which took place on the 25th of October, 1809, (being the 49th anniversary of the reign of GEORGE THE THIRD—THE FATHER OF HIS PEOPLE) was succeeded some time after by the following act of liberality—A lady, the wife of a naval officer, collected and published in one Vol. 4to, an account of the celebration of this festival in the principal towns, &c. of the kingdom, and appropriated the profits to the "Society for the Relief of Prisoners Confined for Small Debts" Sold by Longman, Hurst, and Co. London.

REIGN, AND GRANT HIM AFTER DEATH, A CROWN OF GLORY."

The service at church was properly attended, and an excellent sermon preached by the Rev. Webster Whistler, Rector. The Royal East Middlesex militia attended at All Saint's Church. After service they proceeded to East-Hill, where, extending their files along the irregular summit, for about a quarter of a mile, they fired a *feu de joye*, whilst the band, at intervals, played "God save the King." About the same time the sea-fencibles fired a royal salute from the battery, and the martello towers continued a distant thunder from a line of twenty miles in Pevensey Bay. The appearance of the military, with the echo of the cannon across the valley, had a grand and pleasing effect. Having repeated three loud huzzas, which was answered by the spectators on the Castle-hills, the regiment paraded the streets, with the band playing, colours flying, people huzzaaing, &c. Colonel Wood then marched them to the barracks, where upwards of one thousand, men and officers, sat down to dinner in the barrack-yard, on roast beef and plumb-pudding. In the mean time, the mayor, J. G. Shorter, Esq. (who had exerted himself with great loyalty and spirit in making arrangements for the day) and the principal inhabitants, assembled at dinner in the Town-hall, and spent the afternoon with the greatest joy and festivity. There was a bonfire on the hill, composed of ten waggon-loads of faggots and combustibles, and a tar-barrel, on a mast sixty feet high. Fifty rockets were discharged, and many fire-works exhibited. A ball at the Swan inn was attended by about 250 persons, and in the room was a transparency of "NEPTUNE YIELDING THE EMPIRE OF THE SEAS TO BRITANNIA, IN THE REIGN OF GEORGE THE THIRD." The poor in the different workhouses feasted on roast beef, plumb-pudding, and strong beer. Every one had a holiday, the men and women a shilling a-piece to spend, and the children sixpence. A subscription was raised, amounting to £400 1s. 6d., from which 1850 persons were supplied with 2880lbs. of beef, 1850 sixpenny loaves, 2880 pints of porter, 2872 gallons of potatoes,

and a ballance of £188 left to be distributed amongst thirty of the seamen of Hastings, prisoners of war in France."

Fishery.

The most important branch of the trade of Hastings, and that on which it principally relies, as the chief source of profit and employment for its population, is its fisheries. There are about fifty or sixty small boats constantly employed in this business, and they send the principal part of the fish to London; although considerable quantities of herrings, mackerel, soles, haddocks, whitings, maids, scates, and flounders are caught and sold here, and supplied to the country round, at reasonable prices. The poor people dry the small plaice and flounders on strings, cutting off the heads and fins, and eat them in the winter. It has already been seen in the account of the antient charters, that boats went from hence to Yarmouth, for the purpose of there catching and drying their fish. This custom, as well as that of going to the North Foreland and Margate, for the same purpose, has been long since dropped; but, for several years past, a number of large boats come annually from Brighton to Hastings, where they stay the season to catch and dry their fish.

The following statement will shew the nature of the fishery at Hastings, and the manner it is conducted; from which an idea may be formed of its extent and value:—

The number of boats, &c. employed is, as just mentioned, about fifty or sixty. They are from 7 to 10 tons each, and carry, the single boat, three men, or two men and a boy.

In what is called the Trauling Season, which commences the middle of July, and continues to the end of September; and from the end of the ensuing November to the beginning of April, are caught turbot, brills, plaice, soles, gurnet, dabs, scallops, crabs, &c. Some few boats are employed in trauling the whole year round.

Near the beginning of April, about thirty of the largest boats commence what is termed the Mackerel-Season; at which time, four men and one boy, or five men, are employed in each boat, until the middle of July: each of the boats

carries, on this occasion, nets called *drove-nets*. About 100 of these are apportioned to a boat; the nets, each being 40 yards long and 6 yards deep, being put into the sea (called *shooting the nets*) about sun-set, and are drawn out again about sunrise, (which they term *work the nets*). The boats are out one night, and return in the morning with their sivver or cargo. The reason of shooting the nets of a night is, because the mackerel will not come near them in the day-time. This season is considered the most profitable of any, as the fish are generally plentiful. Two hundred and a half, at six score and twelve to the hundred, is considered a good sivver for one night, at the beginning of the season, and the fish sell at from four to five pounds per hundred; and about eight hundred constitute a good sivver at the latter part of the season; at which time they sell at about twelve shillings per hundred.

The method of paying the men, going in the boats, is by shares; twenty of the nets, in this season, take equal to one man, and the boat equal to five and twenty nets, which latter proportion generally belongs to the man who is captain and owner; consequently, the owner takes the earnings of forty-five nets for himself and boat, as all shares are divided by the number of nets. About £200 is considered a good season for one boat to earn; this sum, however, though considerable, is but trifling when divided between boat, men, and nets; each man receiving for his share of the above sum only £15, each net 15s. and the boat £18 15s.; the remainder of the earnings, namely, about £30, is for expences for the season, provision being included in these charges. Thus, when the length of the season is taken into consideration, it will appear that these men (many of them with large families, and who are out nearly every night) only receive about 21s. per week, and many do not take so large a sum.

The Herring Season commences the latter end of September, and continues until the latter end of November; at which time 20 boats, upon an average, are fitted out with about 40 nets each, (each net being 30 yards long and 7 yards deep) carrying four men and one boy, or five men. This season is not very profitable, having, of late years, much

failed, occasioned by the ravages of a species of dog-fish which follow the herring, and, as soon as they are in the net, not only attacks and devours them, but, generally, takes a part of the net itself with the fish. It has been ascertained that 3000 holes, in one of the above nets, has been made by this destructive fish in a single night. Fourteen nets, in this season, are considered to be an equal share for a man; the boat-shares are the same as in the mackerel season, namely, one share and a quarter; but all expences, both in this and other seasons, are paid before the earnings are divided. In the trauling season the men and boats take each an equal share.

In the summer-trauling, the boats are out one day and one night, and go about 10 or 14 miles out to sea: in the winter they are about two days and nights, and go from 20 to 40 miles on a fishing-ground called the Diamond, from which place the largest soles are brought. In the summer, about 12 miles from this place, and seven miles off Winchelsea, whiting are caught in great abundance. These afford excellent sport, being caught with hook and line, baited with logworms, or pieces of herring, muscles, or wilk. The former of these are found in the sands, and are considered the best bait.

About the latter end of May the boats catch mackerel by *railing*, (namely, while under sail) fishing with a line, 40 or 50 yards long, with a weight attached to the bottom of it, in the shape of a sugar-loaf, weighing from 10 to 14lbs., baited with a piece of mackerel cut into thin slips, to represent small fish; at which the mackerel bite very eagerly at this time of the season. They are met with within a very short distance from the shore, a circumstance that induces numbers of the visitors to Hastings to engage in parties for this delightful sport; which can be enjoyed at a very trifling expence, as the boatmen will provide lines and every thing that is needful.

Row-boats are employed to carry the fish and men to land, rowed by one man, as the fishing-boats do not come to shore above twice in the week, unless obliged by bad weather. This is the regulation during the trauling-season.

In the mackerel and herring-season, two large ferry-boats, with four men, are employed, extra, to attend to the fishermen, as, at these seasons, they do not come on shore the whole time, unless constrained by the weather; for this accommodation every boat pays £2. 12s. 6d. for the season. This is considered the most laborious work done in the fishery, the men being generally wet from morning till night. A great numbers of persons are employed to look after the boats, when on shore, and pack and tell up the fish for the home, country, and London markets; they being bought by persons called ripyers, as they are landed. One method of selling the fish is by a sort of auction, called here, "Dutch Auctions." They are shot out on the beach, when the seller begins with his own price, and falls, until some one cries out—"I will have it."

It is generally supposed that about 450 individuals, men, women, and children, are engaged in the fishery; of which number about 200 are always employed at sea.

A boat when complete, with nets, &c. for trauling, is generally worth £200, and when fitted out for the *mackerel*, or herring season, is, including every thing, worth £350 each. A new mackerel or herring-net costs about £2. Most of the boats are provided with nets, half new and half old.

Hastings is also famous for that delicious shell-fish the *escalop;* the season for this delicacy is early in the spring, likewise prawns and shrimps. The method of catching prawns is by nets called *Ginns*, baited with small crabs, and they are caught amongst the rocks at low-water; shrimps are taken on the sands by men and boys, with nets drove before them. This is called *pandling*.

At this place, as well as at most of the watering-places, a great variety of very curious and pleasing ornaments are made up from the shells which the fishermen procure when at sea; they consist principally of card-racks, watch-pockets, table and side cushions, reticules, purses, needle-books, &c. &c.; these are manufactured and sold by the wives and daughters of the fishermen, partly to enable them to support their families.

The following Lists contain an account of the number of Fishing-boats with their tonnage, in the years 1803 and 1823.

A List of Fishing-Boats, with their Tonnage, in 1803, of the Town and Port of Hastings.

Names.	Tons.	
Sally	7	John Collins,
Jane	7	G. Wingfield,
Brothers	12	Edw. Sharp,
Mackerel	11	Jos. Swaine
Mackerel	12	John Page,
Let us Try	7	Samuel Hide,
Friend's Society	7	Edw. Kent,
Two Brothers	9	T. Dighton,
Endeavour	15	T. Thwaites,
Liberty	7	Wm. Bumptead,
Providence	7	Thos. White,
Mary Ann	10	Thos. White,
Susanna	12	Robert Kent,
Dolphin	7	John Reed,
Providence	7	W. Phillips,
Flying-Fish	11	Steph. White,
Quils	7	John Hide,
George	7	John Lock,
Banger	8	T. Ailsbury,
May Flower	7	Jos. Swaine,
Brothers	13	Wm. Breach,
Providence	7	James White,
Diana	7	John Sutton,
Olive	7	Edw. Sharp,
Help	7	Robert Kent,
Friends' Goodwill	8	Wm. Adams,
Fame	19	J. Hutcheson,
Nancy	7	James Hide,
Endeavour	6	Richard Hide,
Rose	5	G. Sargent,
Swan	4	ThomasSisley,
Hope	5	J. Standen,
Elizabeth	5	J. Perry,
Success	5	J. White,
Suckwell	4	J. Pumphrey,
Adventurer	4	F. Cobby,
Polly	4	J. White,
Springer	5	Zeb. Swaine,
Polly	4	Wm. Swaine
Betsy	4	Paul Hue,
Henry	4	J. White,
Mary	4	R. Page,
George	4	Geo. Sargent,
Good Intent	4	P. White,
Fly	4	T. Poole,
Joe	4	T. Phillips,
John	4	J. Perry,
Rachael	4	R. Phillips,
William	4	John Gallop,
Joseph & William	4	Jos. Dean,
Two Brothers	4	John Ballard,
Sally	4	John Dean,
Elizabeth	4	T. Roper,
Two Brothers	5	J. Swaine,
Brothers	4	J. Phillips,
Lark	4	J. Wakefield,
Brothers	4	E. Sharp,
Friends	4	Wm. Pumphrey,
Three Brothers	4	D. Easton,
Fancy	6	J. Page,
Brothers	5	E. Ridley,
Friends	4	T. Morfee,
Brothers	4	Wm. Pumphrey,
Jane	5	S. White,
Mary-Ann	4	J. Lucket,
Three Brothers	4	T. Swaine,
Good Intent	6	Jos. Mann,

Names.	Tons.	
Marlbrough	5	Wm. Breach,
Amodytes	5	T. Glazier,
Beginning	6	H. Simmonds,
Liberty	6	W. Kerby,
Dove	5	W. Willis,
Lark	4	John Sisley,
Friends	4	T. Lepper,
Sally	6	T. White,
Betty	5	J. Gallop,
Providence	5	T. White,
Speedwell	4	J. Mann,
Rambler	5	J. Swaine,
Ann	4	R. Kent,
Mackerel	6	J. Roper,
Sally	4	J. Page,
Providence	6	T. Waters,
Elizabeth	4	Wm. Adams,
Hollinton Corner	6	Samuel Nash,
Union	6	R. Meadow,
Family	6	Geo. Sargent
Rachael	5	R. Gallop,
Hazard	5	R. Page,
Speedwell	6	T. Mann,
Elizabeth	6	J. Perry,
Nancy	4	J. Hide,
Brothers	6	T. Dighton,
May-Flower	4	W. Wimble,
Lark	5	W. Phillips,
William and Mary	6	J. Hutcheson,
Mary-Ann	4	J. Sisley.
Total	97.	

A List of Fishing-Boats, with their Tonnage, in 1823.

Five Brothers	10	W. Gallop,
Nancy	8	W. Richardson,
Hope	10	W. Richardson,
Diana	11	John Sutton,
Dedalus	8	John Sutton,
Prosperous	10	Wm. Phillips,
Billy	7	Wm. Swaine,
Johanna	10	Wm. Swaine,
Prosperous	9	Ed. Ridley,
Brothers	10	Charles Head,
Brothers	8	Thos. Swaine,
Temeraire	4	Wm. Sutton,
Dove	10	J. Dighton,
Brothers	10	J. Swaine,
Ann	10	J. Webb,
Herring	8	J. Swaine,
Prosperous	9	Robt. Palmer,
Harriet	7	Thos. Page,
William	10	J. Phillips,
Oak	8	Rich. Piper,
John and Mary	8	Rich. Piper,
Lark	11	Ed. White,
Eliza	11	Urban White,
Providence	7	Geo. Prior,
Apps	4	J. Braban,
Herring	6	Wm. Phillips,
May-Flower	11	Rich. Ball,
William & Jane	8	Wm. Adams,
Industry	7	John Daniel,
Waterloo	8	John Daniel,
Providence	11	J. French,
Constitution	11	Rob. Kent,
Ann	7	Wm. Hide,
Britannia	10	John Hide,
Brothers	10	Wm. Ford,
Brothers	11	John Breach,
Fishguard	9	R. Boreham,
Rose	9	John Webb,
Autumn	9	John Webb,
Brothers	11	Ed. Noakes,
Dove	11	W. Gallop,
Rose	7	R. Gallop,

Names	Tons		Names	Tons	
Dove - - -	7	John Gallop,	Success - -	9	Thos. Swaine,
Traveller - -	11	W. Simmonds	Brothers - -	8	Thos. James,
Success - -	8	W. Spice,	Peace & Plenty	8	J. Hide,
Mary Ann -	9	W. Coomber,	Let us try -	11	J. Hide,
Constitution -	7	W. Mills,	Two Brothers	9	Zeb. Swaine,
Ann - - -	10	Thos. White,	Leander - -	9	Thos. White,
Mary Ann -	10	Thos. Tassel,	Cambrian -	8	Thos. Jones,
Betsey - -	9	John White,	Salacia - -	9	John Peters,
Three Brothers	8	John White,	Mary Ann -	10	John Breach,
Nancy - -	9	Thos. Mann,	Mackerel -	9	John Swaine,
Liberty - -	9	Ed. Hide,	Ann - - -	7	Steph. White.
			Total	64 (1)	

The fisheries have been, at all periods, esteemed of the first local importance to Hastings, as connected with the commercial interests and prosperity of the town and neighbourhood, and, as such, have not been unnoticed by government.

In 1626, the 2d of Charles First, a petition was presented by the mayor, jurats, and common-council of Hastings to the king, for a grant to make a haven there, stating the great decay of their pier; the danger of its being carried away by storms, *and the loss of their fishing-trade thereby.* On the 30th of March in the same year, the king referred this petition to the privy-council; the proposal was to get a general collection throughout *England and Wales* to begin the work, and one penny per ton of all vessels passing by *Hastings*, and arriving at *London*, *Hastings*, or any part between them, all the duties of the haven going to maintain it. (2) As connected with this petition, and preparatory probably to an intention of carrying its object into effect, a return was made, under the seal of the office of mayoralty, to the duke

(1) At an assembly, held July 12, 1697, It was ordained, "that no fishing-boat belonging to this town shall go to sea on a Saturday night, and if any does go, to forfeit £5, to be levied upon the master of such fishing-boat, his goods and chattels; and every stranger offending, to forfeit and pay £10, if he presume to bring his fish on shore, to sell it at any time on the Sunday, till after 12 o'Clock at night, to be levied upon them.

(2) Burrell MSS.

of Buckingham, lord-warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, of the number of vessels and their respective tonnage; also the number of mariners, sailors, and *fishermen* belonging to *Hastings*, which stood as follows, viz. 28 barks, from 18 to 40 tons, amounting, in the whole, to 670 tons; mariners, sailors, and fishermen, 127. But if it were ever purposed to give effect to the prayer of this petition, it would seem to have been abandoned, as nothing further appears to have been acted upon, in that or any subsequent reign, for its accomplishment.

In 1645, the 21st of Charles First, (1) the mayor and jurats of *Hastings* petitioned parliament, complaining of the great number of French fishermen fishing on the coast, with *rash-nets*, not allowed to themselves, nor to the French on their own shores, and staking those prohibited nets, and other engines, on the seas of this coast, with anchors and stones, thereby destroying the young fry, to the great injury of their fishery; and that the same was likely to lead to the decay of it, and the utter impoverishment of all the fishing-towns and places on this coast. It does not appear how far this representation was, at the time, attended to; at all events, the apprehension as to the annihilation of these local fisheries, seems, happily for their interests, to have been at no period realized.

Bathing-Machines, Warm-Baths, &c.

The great source of the present prosperity of Hastings may be traced to its increasing attractiveness and resort, as a sea-bathing place, to which, independently of the local beauties and other advantages it possesses, *fashion* seems materially to give importance. Principally to this all-powerful cause it is, that we see this, as well as other watering-places, increase in extent and consequence, and become raised, from the huts and mean dwellings of fishermen, to be the abodes of wealth and splendor. Few watering-places exhibit more striking instances of this fact than *Hastings*, *Brighton*, and *Worthing*.

(1) Burrell MSS.

For the accommodation of visitants resorting hither for the purpose of sea-bathing, there are about 30 bathing-machines, which stand to the west of the town, close to the walk styled the Marine-parade. At low-water a fine level sand extends to a great distance, and the shore has such a gentle ascent, that the advantage of immersion may be enjoyed at any time of the tide. Convenient warm-baths were also some years since erected, by a subscription of the inhabitants. During the season, assemblies are held weekly, as has been stated, at the Swan-inn, where there is a suitable room, with a gallery for music. In short, from the many agreeable walks and rides, and the variety of interesting objects with which the vicinity of Hastings abounds, together with the grandeur of its sea-views, this place is certainly intitled, in a very superior degree, to the favourable notice of those whom health, or pleasure, annually allures to the coast.

Lodging-houses, &c.

The lodging-houses in Hastings, as well as other watering-places, are usually let by the week or month, as most agreeable to the parties, and the prices vary according to the season of the year. From July to November, the general rate is about one guinea per week for a bed; and at this rate if five beds, two sitting-rooms, kitchen, &c. are attached; under five beds, one sitting-room and other conveniences. Houses close to the sea, from their situation, let higher, and those at a distance rather lower. In winter, the houses in the town are preferred; and for one, with eight or nine beds, the price is about five guineas per week: plate, linen, &c. form a separate charge.

The boarding-houses, which, for visitors, are a very great accommodation, comprise all the advantages of hotels, without their noise and bustle, possessing all the comforts of private houses, without any attendant inconveniences. There are many advantages attending these establishments. In them an individual is enabled, for the moderate sum of £2 12s. 6d. per week for board and lodging, to live in the

spring, called the East-well, that rises out of the cliff, the water of which is much esteemed for its quality; (1) besides which, there are several pumps, and the Bourne-stream, which runs through the middle of the town, is extremely good for all culinary purposes. In the neighbourhood are several mineral springs, but they do not appear to have been analysed, and their virtues are therefore unknown.

The coaches for *London*, *Brighton*, and *Margate*, leave Hastings at eight and ten o'clock in the morning; in the afternoon at two o'clock, and perform the journey to London in seven or eight hours. The roads have been latterly much improved, and particularly since the place has been so much frequented. Formerly there was but one coach, which went to London one day and returned on the following; generally performing the journey in 14 or 16 hours.

The waggon for Hastings sets out from the Spur-inn, in the Borough, every Tuesday and Saturday, and arrives at Hastings on Monday and Friday; from whence, after the delivery of the goods, they return on the same day. Several sloops, or hoys, trade between London and Hastings, for the conveyance of goods; when in the river, they lie at Griffin's wharf, and Carpenter Smith's wharf, Tooley-street, Borough.

Besides these different vehicles for distant conveyance, Hastings has also a number of others, of various kinds, for domestic use. A list of such as were licenced by the commissioners of pavement, to ply for hire within the jurisdiction of the act, in August, 1822, follows:

Carriages and carts	25
Flys	7
Hackney-coaches	4
Horses	28
Asses	16
Mules for drawing carriages and carts	32
Sedan-chairs	4
Bathing-machines	35.

(1) A view from opposite this place is here given, and offers an adequate idea of the situation of the town.

Drawn by W G Mofs

Engraved by F. Goodall

VIEW FROM THE EAST WELL.

TO THE HONBLE W.H.I. SCOTT M.P. for the Borough of Hastings.
This Plate is with great respect inscribed by

W. G. Mofs

Published by the Proprietor Kennington.

Printed by R. Miller

Proof

Barracks.

The barracks were situated about a mile from the town, on the London road. They were erected during the late war, and were built on a very extensive scale for cavalry, infantry, and artillery. In 1823 they were sold by auction, in lots, and the ground disposed of for building, the situation of which is admirable. The military state of Hastings, a short time previously to this event, was kindly furnished us by a gentleman on the establishment.

Military State of Hastings, 1803.

An account of the number of men liable to be ballotted for the army of reserve, under Stat. 43 Geo. III. c. 82.

Parishes,	St. Clements	119
	All Saints	56
	St. Marys	15
	Bulverhithe	10
		200

238 exempt, from infirmity, as lameness, &c.

Abstract of Subdivision-roll. Stat. 43 Geo. III. c. 96.

Parishes	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	Voluntary Service	Army Mariners Volunteers Sea Fencibles.	Clergy Mid Men Constables.	Infirm.	Enrolled in Parishes out of Town.
St. Clement's	26	11	6	44	13	230	6	0	4
All Saint's	17	1	1	18	6	170	2	3	7
St. Mary's Bulverhithe, &c.	13	1	1	19	3	30	4	4	0
	56	13	8	81	22	430	12	7	11

Cinque-Port Volunteers.

The Right Honourable WILLIAM PITT, Lord-Warden, Colonel.

Two Companies of the 3d Battalion quartered at Hastings, Jan. 1803.

Edward Milward, Esq. Captain, J. G. Shorter, 1st Lieut. B. Bossom, 2d ditto,	3	Webster Whistler, Esq. Captain, Geo. Ashburnham, 1st Lieut. Wm. Bishop, 2d ditto,	3
Serjeants - - - - - - -	3	Serjeants - - - - - - -	3
Rank and File - - - -	77	Rank and File - - - - -	40
	83		46
			83
			129

Sea-Fencibles enrolled under Captain Isaac Schomberg, R. N. -	255
Total of 1st, 2d, and 3d Class, Army of Reserve, efficient, &c. -	77
Total	461

The following resolution of the House of Commons, was, by order of the lord-warden, read to every company :—

" Mercurii 10 die Augusti, 1803. Resolved, nemine contradicente—That the thanks of this House be given to the several Volunteer Yeomanry Corps of the United Kingdom, for the promptitude and zeal with which, at a crisis the most momentous to their country, they have associated for its defence.

" Ordered, nem. con. That a return be prepared, to be laid before the House in the next session of parliament, of all volunteers and yeomanry corps, whose services shall have been accepted by his Majesty, describing each corps; in order that such return may be entered on the journals of this House, and the patriotic example of such voluntary exertions transferred to posterity.

" Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do signify the said resolution and order, by letter, to his Majesty's lieutenant of each county, riding, and place in Great Britain: and to his Excellency the Lord-lieutenant of Ireland,

" J. LEY,
" Cl. Dom. Com."

Great improvements are now making on the western side of the town, near the Priory. A road is to be opened from the turnpike-road, near the barracks, to communicate with that part. When these, and the other adjoining Pelham-place, and elsewhere, are completed, and several of them are at present rapidly advancing, Hastings may justly claim a decided superiority over all the watering-places on the southern coast, the accommodations for bathing being far better than almost all the others. The bathing establishment is conducted by the principal tradesmen of the town, on a very liberal scale. Experienced men and women-bathers are provided, so that the most timid may bathe with the greatest security. There are two warm-baths, as already mentioned. The Marine Baths, at the west end of the Parade, are very convenient, and are supported by the fashionable visitants of the place. These are under the direction of Mr. Barry. (1) The New Baths, near the High-street, are managed by Mr. Powell.

Population—Boundaries, &c.

The population and number of houses in Hastings at the last census, taken in 1821, were, for the undermentioned parishes, as follow:

	Houses	Males	Females	Total
Saint Clement - - -	394	1162	1258	2360
All Saints - - - -	358	1077	1120	2197
St. Mary in the Castle -	195	436	677	1113
Holy Trinity, or Priory	56	167	127	294
St. Mary Magdalen -	13	48	39	87
Total	1016	2830	3221	6051

From the subsequent increase of buildings which has since taken place, we may fairly infer a proportionate increase

(1) It is to be regretted that these Baths, with all their conveniences, are not so managed as to consume their own smoke, the inconvenience from which will be now particularly felt by the inhabitants of the houses in Pelham-place.

of inhabitants from the above to the present time; and, should the same spirit of improvement and growing prosperity continue in the same ratio we have noticed for the last three or four years, Hastings must at length become a large and populous town. The advance of population here within the last century has been considerable, when it was little beyond 1500 persons, as will appear by the following letter from Dr. Frewen, of Rye, to Dr. Juxin, F.R.S. dated 28th January, 1730-1, wherein he communicates the condition of the town of Hastings, after its having been visited by the small-pox, about eighteen months before that period: "The number," he states, "of those recovered from the small-pox (including four that were inoculated) was 698—died of it, 97—escaped it, 206—Died of other complaints since the small-pox raged there, 50.—The whole number of inhabitants in that town are 1636—viz. males, 782—females, 854." (1)

(1) The following additional notices of the small-pox here, occur in different entries in the parish-books of St. Clements and All Saints.

St. Clements—May 3, 1784—A vestry was holden to prevent the small-pox spreading in the said parish, when the following resolutions were entered into:

1. That every person in future, who shall appear to be the occasion of the small-pox being brought into this parish, shall be prosecuted at the expence of the parish, or by subscription.

2. That a guard be appointed at the different post-houses, to prevent persons from improperly visiting the said houses, to prevent, if possible, the distemper from spreading.

At a public meeting this day, 5th May, 1784—the above resolutions were unanimously subscribed and confirmed—Likewise the following:

1. That if any person shall in future return into the town after having been inoculated, without a certificate first obtained from their doctor, certifying that such persons are not infectious, they shall be prosecuted for such offence by indictment.

2. That the parish-officers do apply immediately to the inoculating doctors, earnestly intreating them not to inoculate any more persons this summer, it being a very unseasonable and improper time of the year for that purpose.

3. That the expence of guards and other things necessary to keep the said distemper out of the town, shall be defrayed by the parishes in the

The limits of the inbounds of the Corporation of Hastings (except the liberty of Bulverhithe) copied from a survey made by Samuel Cant, schoolmaster, of this town, in 1746, are as follow:

"Proceed from a point, or bound-stone, about half-a-chain to the west of Bopeep-house, for about 129 chains, in a zig-zag direction, to a bound-stone in Shornden-wood, through land belonging to James Eversfield, Esq. in the occupation of Mr. Charles Dewdney. Then through Shornden-wood, and Mr. Benjamin Lingham's land, and a little to the west of his house, about 72 chains, to a stone in a hedge, about 15 chains from his house. Then through land belonging to Mr. Tutt, about 69 chains, to a stone in the garden of a house belonging to —— Tutt, at a place called the Fighting-cocks, near Hasting-barracks. From thence along the middle of the lane leading behind the barracks to the turnpike-gate, and up the centre of the turnpike-road, through the garden and part of the house called the Hare and Hounds, to a barn formerly called Carlton's-barn, now belonging to Edward Milward, Esq. and on to a point in the same field as the barn, about 92 chains from the Fighting Cocks. From thence follow down through two fields of J. D. Mercer's, Esq. now occupied by Mr. Nath. Crouch, and afterwards by the Pindar's-wood, and through land of Edward Milward, Esq. to a stone on the east side of the stream at Ecclesbourne, about 78 chains, making in all, on

following proportions, viz. the parish of St. Clement shall pay five-ninths of the gross sum, the parish of All Saints three-ninths, and the Castle parish the remaining one-ninth—signed, &c.

Castle-parish	£2	11	0	Paid for keeping guards.
St. Clements	12	15	0	
All Saints	7	13	0	

All Saints—At a vestry held Dec. 3, 1752. Samuel Munn, surgeon, of the parish of St. Clements, is willing to look after and nourish all manner of diseases, sickness, and human infirmities (if it is in his power) of the poor belonging to this parish, for the sum of three guineas for one whole year ensuing from the date hereof, as will be mentioned in agreement made between the overseers and the said Samuel Munn.

the land-side from Bopeep, about 440 chains, or five miles and a half. Then go along the coast to Bopeep, and you will have the limits of the inbounds of the Corporation (except that part which is in Bulverhithe.)"

Soil and Climate.

The soil in the neighbourhood of Hastings is mostly a clayey loam; and wheat, barley, and oats, are its principal productions: it also abounds in hop-grounds. The same attention which has of late years been paid to agriculture throughout the kingdom, generally, has not been wanting here, where every proper regard appears to have been paid to its interests and improvement, very considerable tracts of wood, and waste-land, having been brought into cultivation.

With respect to climate, the air is remarkably pure and salubrious, as is evinced by the healthy looks and general longevity of the inhabitants. Sheltered as Hastings is, by hills on every side, except to the south, the atmosphere must necessarily be soft and genial; and the great quantity of garden-ground, which divides the two main streets, admits a free circulation of air between the houses. Indeed, very few towns abound so much with gardens; scarcely a house in the old town being without its adjoining spot of garden-ground.

A surprising instance of atmospherical refraction, (which it may not be improper to notice in this place) occurred at Hastings on the 26th of July, 1797—the particulars of which are thus related by William Latham, Esq. in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society.

"On Wednesday last, July 26, about five o'clock, afternoon, whilst I was sitting in my dining-room at this place (Hastings) which is situated upon the parade, close to the sea-shore, nearly fronting the south, my attention was excited by a great number of people running down to the sea-side. Upon inquiring the reason, I was informed, that the coast of France was plainly to be distinguished by the naked eye. I immediately went down to the shore, and was surprized to

find, that, even without the assistance of a telescope, I could very plainly see the cliffs on the opposite coast, which, at the nearest part, are between forty and fifty miles distant, and are not to be discerned from that low situation, by the aid of the best glasses. They appeared to be only a few miles off, and seemed to extend, for some leagues, along the coast. I pursued my walk along the shore, to the eastward, close to the water's edge, conversing with the sailors and fishermen upon the subject: they, at first, could not be persuaded of the reality of the appearance; but soon became so thoroughly convinced, by the cliffs gradually appearing more elevated, and approaching nearer, as it were, that they pointed out, and named to me, the different places they had been accustomed to visit; such as the Bay, the Old Head, or Man, the Windmill, &c. at Boulogne; St. Vallery, and other places on the coast of Picardy, which they afterwards confirmed, when they viewed them through their telescopes. Their observations were, that the places appeared as near as if they were sailing, at a small distance, into the harbours.

Having indulged my curiosity on the shore, for near an hour, during which the cliffs appeared to be, at some times, more bright and near, at others, more faint, and at a greater distance, but never out of sight; I went upon the eastern cliff, or hill, which is of a very considerable height, when a most beautiful scene presented itself to my view; for I could, at once, see Dungeness, Dover cliffs, and the French coast, all along from Calais, Boulogne, &c. to St. Vallery; and, as some of the fishermen affirmed, as far to the westward as Dieppe. By the telescope, the French fishing-boats were plainly to be seen at anchor, and the different colours of the land upon the heights, together with the buildings, were perfectly discernable. This curious phenomenon continued, in the highest splendor, till past eight o'clock (though a black cloud totally obscured the face of the sun for some time) when it gradually vanished."

So remarkable an instance of atmospherical refraction, he goes on to observe, had never been before witnessed by the oldest inhabitant of Hastings, nor by any of the numerous

visitors there, (though it happened to be the day of the great annual fair, called Rock-fair, which always attracts multitudes from the neighbouring places). The day was extremely hot: he had no thermometer with him, but supposes the mercury must have been high, as that and the three preceding days were remarkably fine and clear. He adds, that, to the best of his recollection, it was high water, at Hastings, about 11 o'clock, P. M. Not a breath of wind was stirring the whole day; but the small pennons at the mast-heads of the fishing-vessels, in the harbour, were, in the morning, at all points of the compass; and when upon the eastern hill, the cape of land, called Dungeness, which extends nearly two miles into the sea, and is about 16 miles distant from Hastings, in a right line, appeared as if quite close to it; as did the fishing-boats, and other vessels, which were sailing between the two places; they, likewise, were magnified to a great degree. The same appearance was likewise observed at Winchelsea, and other places along the coast.

A similar occurrence happened in the summer of 1822, nearly to the same extent.

Geological Position of Hastings.

A recently published work, on the subterranean science of England and Wales, (1) speaking of the Geology of Hastings, and its neighbourhood, describes the soil at a certain depth, as consisting of the Iron-sand stratum, usually of a red or yellow colour, and in which the quantity of oxide of iron is variable. That it contains an extensive deposite, formed of an alternating series of sillaceous sand-stone, clay, and lime-stone, but subordinate to the blue marle, and green sand strata, being similar to what is observable at Sandown-Bay, Black Gang, and Compton Chimes, in the Isle of Wight; and at Swanwick Bay, on the coast of Dorsetshire.

In the Wealds of Kent and Sussex, it is added, the sand-

(1) Phillips (William) and the Rev. W. D. Conybeare's Outlines of the Geology of England and Wales. 8vo. 1822.

stone was formerly worked as an iron ore; and that if the rocks at Hastings are examined, at the lowest tide, the ferruginous character may be distinctly noticed.

The organic remains found in these strata are by no means numerous.

Religious Establishments—Schools, &c.

Independently of its churches, the religious edifices for the followers of dissenting persuasions are very few, there being only three chapels in Hastings, one Calvinistic, one Methodist, and the third for Anabaptist meetings. These are severally small, and probably indicate not so extensive a growth and number of sectarian principles and followers, as what we find in other parts of the island.

A Bible Society is established here, which is in common, and without any restriction of sect or opinion among the religious societies of the place, but founded for the liberal diffusion of christian and moral knowledge and instruction, unmixed with any portion of a heated and bigotted eagerness of proselytism, which too frequently substitutes an intemperate zeal for the advancement of its peculiar tenets, for the benignant feelings and universal charity of true christianity.

The number and extent of the charitable endowments in Hastings do honor to the place, and to the characters and memories of their founders. They consist of four Free Schools, founded by private individuals; one in 1619, by the Rev. William Parker, for boys, who are admitted between the ages of six and eight years inclusive, and not to continue at school longer than seven years. They are taught to spell and read English, to write and cast accompts, as also the art of navigation. The two first classes are instructed in mathematics; the parents to provide them in proper clothing.

The three other schools were endowed by Mr. James Saunders, not to exceed seventy in number at any one time. No boy must continue at school longer than seven years. They are instructed as follows; viz. to read English; in writing and arithmetic; mathematics and navigation; and also (if

required by the parents) in the Latin tongue; the parents to find them in clothing. The second and third of these schools are for children of both sexes, under the age of six years, who are not to exceed thirty in number in each school, the one in the parish of All Saints, and the other in that of St. Clements, who are instructed in spelling and reading English, and writing and casting accompts: the parents of the children to provide them in clothing.

By the will of the said Mr. Saunders, the Corporation are enjoined yearly to place out as apprentices, for the term of seven years, two poor boys of the town of Hastings, whose parents do not receive parochial relief; one of the parish of Saint Clement, and the other of All Saints.

The regulations of these schools are written on vellum and framed, and conspicuously exhibited in the following places, viz. the Court-hall, the School-rooms, and in the Vestry-rooms of each of the parish-churches of All Saints and St. Clements. A copy is also entered in the accompt-books of the said charity, and kept by the Corporation and the masters of the schools. Those of Mr. Saunders's charity are kept in the Court-hall of the ancient town of Rye, and a copy is enjoined to be entered in the parish accompt-book of the said towns.

Besides the above, there are two other charities in Hastings. In the church-books of St. Clements, is recorded that of Mr. Thomas Lasher, who, on the 13th March, 1701, left a fund for £3 10*s.* to be paid yearly at Christmas, or within 21 days after, to seven of the poorest inhabitants.

The second is called the Magdalen charity, the real estate of which consists of nine pieces of arable, meadow, pasture, and woodland, containing 55 acres and 31 perches, with a base and close situated in the parish of St. Mary Magdalene in Hastings. These are now on lease to Mr. Jeremiah Whyborne, at a rent of £166 per annum. The objects of this handsome charity are the poor of the town and port of Hastings, and its founder is unknown, exhibiting a rare instance of that pure and unmixed motive and impulse of human action, which prompts to the exercise of spontaneous and real virtue, thus "doing good by stealth, and blushing to

find it fame." (1) The trustees are the mayor, jurats, and corporation of Hastings.

In summing up the beauties of Hastings, and its neighbourhood, we must not omit to direct the visitor's attention to the very fine view it presents from the sea, and of which a print, on an extensive scale, has just been published. The long line of town, situated between two perpendicular cliffs; the hills in the distance, covered with verdure; the bold and romantic appearance of the country on each side, and the sublime spectacle of the sea in front, are calculated to afford from this situation the highest imaginable gratification to the lovers of the picturesque.

In examining, in detail, the numerous buildings, &c. composing the town and its suburbs, Pelham-place, and the huge mass of rock behind it; the Marine-parade, the Fort, Batteries, the elevated fragments of the Castle, and the Beach, form prominent and imposing objects. The background exhibits, besides a general prospect of the old town, nearly every new pile of building and dwelling of eminence which has succeeded. Of the churches of Hastings, however, from a certain singularity of situation, only one can, at the same time, be discerned from the sea.

The vicinity of the town, as has been observed, abounds with delightful rides and walks; the pleasantness and diversified character of which it is impossible not to admire; and these are not only of a description superior, perhaps, to what are to be found on almost any other part of the coast, but so numerous as to afford that change which prevents the satiety arising from repetition; a fault attached

(1) The above-mentioned charities are recorded on the front of the western gallery in All Saints church; in the parish-books of which are also noticed the following instances of casual charity:—

Jan. 1670—Ninety-six names are entered, from whom were collected £2 0*s.* 6*d.* for the English in slavery in Turkey, by order of the king's letters patents. The highest subscription was only 1*s.* 6*d.*

June 6, 1686.—A collection of £2 3*s.* 4*d.* for the French Protestants.

to many places, otherwise extremely fascinating. Some of them, besides the fine accompaniments of wood and water, exhibit the greatest luxuriance of vegetation; and, in addition to the interesting prospect of the sea, present us also with the grateful variety of nature in her more rural and softer dress; not to mention other intances, few spots, perhaps, could be selected, even in the most retired inland situation, more beautifully romantic than that denominated the "Fish Ponds;" where the solemn stillness of the water, and the gloom produced by the over-arching trees, almost realize the wish of the poet:—

> "Still let me pierce into the midnight-depth
> Of yonder grove, of wildest largest growth;
> That, forming high in air a woodland quire,
> Nods o'er the fount beneath. At every step
> Solemn, and slow, the shadows blacker fall,
> And all is awful-listening gloom around."

In short, on these and other accounts, Hastings is a situation where every reasonable wish may be gratified, whether the object of the visitant be health or pleasure; and, as such a place, the more its advantages are known must be more frequented, it does not seem unreasonable to conclude, notwithstanding its great increase of late years, and the improvements still going on, that this town is, at present, only in the infancy of its growth, and may, hereafter, attain a magnitude of which we now have but little conception.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

N. B. The following communication, which contains a number of additional particulars relative to the Bayeux tapestry, and the celebrated historical event of the battle of Hastings, which it represents, having been sent too late for insertion in the body of the work, we are under the necessity of making it form part of the APPENDIX.

THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY.

The Abbé de la Rue, professor of history at the academy of Caen, in Normandy, and one of the canons of the church of Bayeux, in a dissertation on this tapestry, communicated to Francis Douce, Esq. and printed in the XVIIth Volume of the *Archæologia*, adds several curious particulars to those already given respecting it; and, also, in some observations on the Anglo-Norman poets of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, published in the same work, furnishes us with various facts from their writings (not generally known) relative to the battle of Hastings.

According to the Abbé's opinion, this interesting relic of antiquity is not the work of queen Matilda, wife of the Conqueror, but of her grand-daughter, the empress Matilda. Neither queen Matilda nor her husband, he observes, make any mention of this tapestry, in their testamentary bequests to the two abbeys at Caen founded by them; nor is it noticed in the account of the dedication of the cathedral of Bayeux in 1077, at which king William and his court assisted, though the latter occasion, as he says, afforded a singular opportunity to have made a donation of it, had it then been completed. Nor could a piece of tapestry 200 feet long, he continues, well have escaped destruction with that church, when it was burnt and pillaged in 1106, without a miracle

In speaking of the tapestry itself, he observes, that it is in fact an unfinished work. "One may perceive, (says he,) towards the extremity of it, marks or traces for the last events of the battle of Hastings; men flying, knights pursuing them, &c. The sequel would have represented the victors marching to London, and their chieftain crowned at Westminster. All these details being wanted in the tapestry, how can we suppose, says he (notwithstanding what is affirmed by Montfaucon, in his Monuments of the French Monarchy, Lancelot, in his Memoir, published among those of the academy of inscriptions, and Dr. Ducarel, in his Anglo-Norman Antiquities) that Matilda would have abandoned it, when so little remained for its completion; and more especially, when it was necessary to depict the circumstances of the moment most interesting to her, that is to say, her own coronation, and that of her husband. In short, how are we to credit that she would have deposited in the great church, as an historical monument, a work that did not represent the whole of the events?"

That the empress Matilda, grand-daughter of the Conqueror, and the last shoot of his family, "seeing the race of so many heroes, whose glory rested upon her head alone, and who would perish with herself," should endeavour to perpetuate the most signal of all their exploits by the execution of such a piece of work, he thinks perfectly natural: and adds, that the empress dying before the tapestry was finished, it might have been presented to the church of Bayeux by her son Henry II. or by Richard or John, her grandsons.

The ingenious explanations of Monsieur Lancelot, in his Memoir (1) he thinks borrowed from Robert Wace, and other Anglo-Norman poets. In mentioning the works of these writers in his various communications to the Antiquarian Society, he gives several extracts from them, which throw considerable light on the celebrated historical event represented in the tapestry.

Wace, who flourished in the reign of Henry II. and was by that monarch presented to a canonry in the cathedral of Bayeux, is the author, among these, who has most particularly described the battle of Hastings; on which subject he has employed no less than 2000 lines, in his Lives of the Dukes of Normandy. Having lived with eye-witnesses of it, he appears to have made the most

(1) Mem. de l'Acad. des Inscript. t. viii. p. 608.

minute researches, and has detailed upon this subject, facts, which are to be met with in no other historian whatever. In short, he informs us that his own father was present at the battle of Hastings; he relates the particular circumstances of it which he had learned from him; and he expresses himself throughout with so much candour, that we feel no hesitation in giving entire credit to his relations. Amongst other interesting particulars, he informs us, that the moment for beginning the battle was announced by the minstrel Taillefer, at the head of the Norman army, by chanting the celebrated song of Charlemagne and Roland, and repeating this composition, the troops marched on to victory.

" Taillefer, qui moult bien chantoit,
Sur un cheval qui tot alloit,
Devant eux alloit chantant
De Karlemagne et de Roland
Et D'Oliver et des vassals
Qui moururent à Rouncevalles."

IMITATED. (1)

" On a gallant courser mounted,
Taillefer, before them all,
In harmonious strains recounted
Those who fell at Rouncevalle,
Orlando, Oliver, and Charlemagne,
Each hero, those who fell were carol'd in his strain."

The office of Taillefer, however, was not alone confined to the singing of the song of Charlemagne and his knights at the head of the Norman army; the poet informs us, that advancing on horseback towards the English forces, the minstrel three times cast on high his lance in the air, and as often received it by the point; that the fourth time he threw it against his enemies, one of whom he wounded; that afterward, he drew his sword, and, darting it as before three times in the air, he caught it again with such address, that his adversaries could not help regarding these slights of hand as miraculous, and the effects of enchantment; that at length, after these manœuvres, he galloped full speed towards the army of the enemy, and precipitating himself amidst the ranks,

(1) By J. P. Andrews, in his History of Great Britain.

laid on furiously upon each side of him, thereby giving the Normans the signal of battle.

The verses made use of by this writer are in lines of eight syllables. His style is much more clear than that of preceding poets, and his diction simple and fluent, as in the following verses, wherein he describes the dexterity of the minstrel Taillefer, in throwing and catching the lance, &c. as above noticed.

" Un des Franceis donc se hasta,
Devant les altres chevalcha;
Taillefer est cil apelez,
Ioglere estait hardi asez,
Armes aveit et bon cheval,
Si est hardiz ó noble vassal,
Devant les altres cil se mist,
Devant Engleis merveilles fist;
La lance prist par le tuet,
Com si co fust un bastmet,
Encoutre mont halt la geta,
Et par le fer receue la
Trais fez issi geta sa lance,
La quatre feiz mult pres savance;
Entre les Engleis la lanca,
Parim le cors un en naffra.
Puis triest s'epée, arere vint,
Geta s'espée kil tint;
Encountre, mont puis la receit,
L'un dit al altre ki co veit
Ke co esteit enchantment,
Ke cil fesait devant la gent,
Quant treiz faiz ont geta l'espée
Le cheval od gule baiée,
Vers les Engleis vint a esleise, &c.

IMITATED.

Forth from the French, with gallant haste,
The juggler Taillefer then prest,
Arm'd, and on a fiery horse,
And plac'd him 'fore the Norman force;
Where wonders in the English sight
He play'd with all a master's slight;
First, to incite them to advance,
High in the air he hurl'd his lance,

And caught it by the point—and then
As nimbly threw it up again.
This daring feat he thrice did shew,
Then launch'd his weapon 'midst the foe,
A luckless wight of whom it struck,
So skilfully his aim he took;
Then drawing forth the sword he wore,
Thrice threw, and caught it as before,
With an address so magical,
It seem'd enchantment to them all.
These tricks perform'd, he urg'd his steed,
And galloping with utmost speed,
Forc'd thro' the foe an opening wide,
And dealt his blows on every side.

The circumstance of the minstrel's horse being taught to open his mouth, and seize on some of the enemy (mentioned in the following part of the poem) is infinitely curious, and is related with great humour. It may also be regarded as a remarkable instance of the singularity and simplicity of ancient manners. (1)

In Benoit's History of the Dukes of Normandy (written near this period) we have an interesting description of the loves of Duke Robert and Harlotta, the mother of the Conqueror. Of their first interview he has left us a detail so much the more impressive, as it acquaints us with the extreme simplicity of the manners of that age. He is the *only* writer who has preserved these valuable materials of the life of William the Bastard. In Benoit's History of the Wars of Troy, another of his works, besides the frequent allusions which he employs to give additional lustre

(1) Mr. Douce, in some observations on this poem, in the Archæologia, says, "I cannot resist the impulse of suggesting to the Society (of Antiquaries) what a valuable addition to our antiquarian history would be obtained by an extract, with an English translation and explanatory notes, of that part of Wace's work, which describes the Conqueror's expedition. It is impossible to conceive any thing more curious in all respects. A painter might, without difficulty, compose a series of interesting pictures from the details; and a fleet, similar to William's in all respects, might again be fitted out from the poet's description."—"It is certain," says the Abbé de la Rue, "that, by means of the works of our poet, Monsieur Lancelot has very happily explained all the circumstances described in the tapestry."

to his Norman dukes, he compares them with the Greek and Trojan heroes of his poem. Thus, when Harlotta laments her distress upon quitting her relatives to go to the castle of Falaise, the poet commiserates her, because she was unable to anticipate the greatness of the hero to whom she was about to give birth, and who was to equal that of Hector; and to raise the glory of the Conqueror, who, in one day, and by a single battle, obtained the crown of England, the poet recalls to mind the useless efforts of the kings of Greece combined for the space of ten years against a single city.

"Not only in the tapestry at Bayeux," observes Andrews, in his History of Great Britain, "but in illuminations of missals, &c. the Anglo-Saxons appear to have been wretchedly weaponed; the Dane had indeed lent him his battle-axe, but his defensive armour was slight and contemptible; hear how the Normans were provided; 'your breasts,' said one of their leaders, 'are defended with strong armour, your heads with helmets, your legs are secured with greaves, and the rest of your body by the shield which you wear on your arm."

To compensate, perhaps, for this defect, Spelman tells us, in his "Councils," "The Anglo-Saxons, like other semi-barbarians, used the most loud and terrific shouts, shrieks, and hootings, at each onset in battle. To prevent their horses from starting at these horrid sounds, they had a method of rendering them deaf, which, on that account, for its cruelty, was after a while condemned in an ecclesiastical council.

After all, observes Mr. Andrews in the work just quoted, "while we lament the fate of the gallant usurper Harold, and his brave, but undisciplined soldiers, we must not forget that, by this rough medicine, England was purged of a detestable aristocracy, composed of noblemen too powerful for the king to restrain within the limits of decent obedience, and always ready to employ that power against their country, when interest, ambition, or cowardice, prompted them. This consideration (joined to that of the vast additional weight which England gained in the European scale, by the Norman discipline being joined to the native valour of the Islanders) affords ample consolation for the disgrace of Hastings, especially when we recollect, that the Saxon race remounted the English throne at the end of only four reigns."

Charter of Liberties and Privileges,

Formerly enjoyed by a Freeman of Hastings, granted during the Protectorate of

OLIVER CROMWELL.

The following curious grant of Liberties to *John Fawteley*, one of the Barons and Freemen of the Town and Port of Hastings, is faithfully transcribed from the original, (under seal) dated in 1656.

To ALL CHRISTIAN PEOPLE to whome theis Letters shall come, Wee the Maior, Juratts, and Commonalty of the Towne and Port of Hasting, in the county of Sussex, one of the Cinque Ports of his highnes OLIVER, Lord Protector of the Common-wealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, with honour and due reverence as apperteyneth, greeting. WHEREAS our late Soveraigne CHARLES, King of England, and his most noble Predecessors, late Kings and Queenes of England, by their Charters and Confirmations, and by authority of divers Parliaments, HAVE granted, ratefyed, and confirmed to the Barons of the said Cinque Ports, and their members, THAT they shal bee free of all Toll[1] and of all Customes,[2] (that is to saye) of all Lastage,[3] Passage,[4] Carriage,[5] Rivage,[6] Pontage,[7] Poundage,[8] Murrage,[9] Stallage,[10] Pysage,[11] Sycage,[12] Groundage,[13] Terrage,[14] and of Sceth,[15] and Geld,[16] Hydage,[17] Scutage,[18] and of all Wrecks[19] of the Sea: AND THAT they shal bee free of all their selling, buying, and rebuying throughout all their sayd Maties Realmes and Dominions, wth Sock, Sack, and Them. And that they shal bee Wreck-free, Witt-free, and Loverope-free. And that they shal bee quiett of all their Goods and Merchandize, as freemen of the Common-wealth of England, and have their findalls by Sea. AND THAT they shall have their honors and their libertyes throughout all the dominions of this Common-wealth, wheresoever they come. And that they shall not be ympleaded but where they ought, and were wont (that is to saye) at Shepewaye. AND FURTHER, their said Maties and their Predecessors, by their said Charters doe forbid That noe person doe wrongfully disturbe them or their Marchandize, uppon payne of forfeiture of tenn pounds. And that they shall not bee putt in Assizes Juryes, a Recognizances, by reason of their forreigne tenure, against their

Wills. And that they shal bee free of prisage of such Wynes of their owne adventure, (that is to saye) of one Tonn of Wyne before the mast, and one other Tonn after the mast, And that they shal bee free of all Tallages, and of all ayde to bee given by their shipps, (except the service reserved by their Maties sayd Charters). AND FURTHER, That noe man shal bee partners wth them against their wills, of any Goods and Marchandize, wch they shall happen to buy in the Realme of Ireland. AND FINALLY, That they shall have and enjoye all their Libertyes and free Customes as amply and as honourably as their Predecessors, at any tyme, had and enjoyed them, in the tymes of Edward the Confessor, William the first and second, Henry, John, Richard, Henry the second, Edward the first, second, and third, sometymes Kings of England, and other the Kings and Queenes of England, the sayd late King's most noble Predecessors, as the sayd Charter and Confirmations more amply doe testefy and declare. KNOW YEE nowe, therefore, That the Bearer hereof, John Fawteley, is one of the Barons and freemen of the said Towne and Port of Hasting, whoe ought to have and enjoye ALL THE Libertyes, Priviledges, Franchizes, and Customes aforesayd, granted to the sayd Barons of the sayd Cinque Ports and their members, by the Charters and Confirmations aforesayd. WHEREFORE WEE pray and require you, and every of you, whome it may concerne, That att what tyme our sayd co-baron John Fawteley, or his Goods, Cattell, Chattells, Wares, or Merchandize, happen to come among you, That you vouchsafe curteously and gently to entreate him as one of Us, not offering to him, or his sayd Marchandize, any damage, injury, or hurt, or violence, contrary to the Charters and Confirmations aforesayd, as Wee may doe for you in like case, att any of your Requests. IN WITNES whereof the Common-Seale of the sayd Towne and Port of Hasting, We to theis Letters have caused to be fixed. DATED att Hasting aforesayd, the one and thirtieth daye of Maye, in the yere of our LORD 1656.

Explanation of Law Terms in the preceding Charter of Liberties.

1. *Toll.*— } Liberty to buy and sell within the precincts of
2. *Customes.*— } a manor or town,—custome-free.
3. *Lastage.*— A custom exacted in some fairs and markets to carry things bought where one will. Also a custom paid for wares sold by the last, as herrings, pitch, &c.
4. *Passage.*— The hire that a man pays for being transported over any river.
5. *Carriage.*— Certain charges upon the carriage or removal of wares and merchandizes.
6. *Rivage.*— A toll or duty paid to the king in some rivers, for the passage of boats or vessels.
7. *Pontage.*— A contribution towards the maintenance or re-building of bridges. It may also signify toll taken to this purpose of those that pass over bridges.

   This was accounted one of the three public charges on the nation, from which no person, of what degree soever, was exempted, viz. 1st. From a charge of an expedition to the wars. 2d. From building of castles, and from building and repairing bridges.
8. *Poundage.*— A subsidy to the value of twelve pence in the pound granted to the king, of all manner of merchandize, either exported or imported.
9. *Murrage.*— A toll, or tribute, levied for the building or repairing of public walls.
10. *Stallage.*— The liberty of erecting stalls in fairs or markets, or the money paid for the same.
11. *Pysage.*— Pisa, or Piesa, signifies a pound-weight. The exact meaning of the word, in this place, is not very clear.
12. *Pycage.*— Money paid in fairs to the lord of the soil, for breaking the ground to put up booths or stalls.
13. *Groundage.*—A tribute paid for the ground upon which a vessel stands while in port.

14. *Terrage.*— An exemption from days-works, to which the tenants are bound by reason of their tenure, and, perhaps, from certain taxes, or charges on the land.

15. *Sceth.*— A certain custom, or common tollage, made to the use of the sheriff or his bailiffs. It sometimes signifies a customary contribution laid upon all subjects according to their abilities.

16. *Geld.*— Compensation for crimes. Hence, in our ancient laws, *Weregeld*, the value of a man slain, and *Orfgeld*, of a beast.

17. *Hydage.*— An *extraordinary* tax, payable anciently to the king, for every *hide* of land. In the year 199, when the Danes landed at Sandwich, King Ætheldred taxed all his land by *hides*.

18. *Scutage.*— A tax, or contribution, raised from those who held lands by knights-service, towards furnishing the king's army.

19. *Wrecks.*— Wreck-free, viz. an exemption from the forfeiture of shipwreck goods and vessels to the king.

Memorandum. It may be observed that most if not all these immunities, although formerly of great importance, are now considered obsolete. Indeed, the *exact* meaning of some of the words cannot be very readily ascertained or explained. Many years having elapsed since, on presenting a man with his freedom, he was furnished with a similar charter.

Extract from an Ecclesiastical Survey, made 26 Henry VIII., in First-Fruits Office.

Extract from an ecclesiastical survey, made in pursuance of an act of parliament, 26th Henry VIII., containing the true yearly value of divers ecclesiastical benefices, in the diocese of Chichester; now remaining in the custody of Richardson Harrison, Esq. remembrancer of first-fruits and tenths, viz.

Doc' Cicestren,'
Com' Sussex.

Novus Prioratus de Hastyng unde Hasting.

	£.	s.	d.
Reddit' & pve firme ibm in parrochia Oim Sanctorum in terra divers' tenen' per annu	—	xxviij	x
Reddit & firme in parrochia Sancti Clementis per annum	—	xlij	iij
Redditus & firme in pochia Sancti Miches ibm in terra divers tenen' per annu	viij	ij	ij

Decanatus de Hastings.

In Arch' natu De Lewes in Com' & Dioc' p' dc'is.

Decanatus de Hastyngs infra Castellum de Hastyngs.

Ricus Brokysby cliclus Decanus ibm profic' ejusdem Decanat' valet clare per annu cum omibz proficuis et commodit' & dimittitur Thome comiti Wiltes' per indenturam reddend' inde per annu ...	xx	—	—
Xa inde	—	xl	—

Eccl' ia Sancti Clement's in Hastyng.

Ricus Walter clicus rector ibidem valet clare per annum cum omibz proficuis et commodit' ultra xviijd annuatim sol' epo pro sinodal' vs sol archo de Lewes pro procuracone annua & ixd annuatim sol' eidem epo pro procuracone	xxiij	vj	ix
Xa inde	—	xlvj	viij 9

Eccla' ia oim Sanctorum in Hastyngs.

	£.	s.	d.
Edwardus Strtwke doctor rector ibm valet clare per annu cum omibz proficuis et comodit' ultra xviiij^{d} annuatim sol' epo pro sinodal' v^{s} sol' eidem epo pro procuracone annua.....	xix	xij	ix
X^{a} inde	—	xxxix	viij ob·

Cant' infra eccl' iam Sancti Clement's in Hastyngs.

Thomas Scott clicus capellanus ibm valet clare per annu cum omibz pfic' et comoditatibz ultra xij^{d} annuatim sol' castell' de Hastings p redd' resol'	x	v	iiij
X^{a} inde	—	xx	vj ob'

INDEX.

A.

PAGE

Abbeys, Names of some of the first suppressed in Sussex - 79

All Saints (*Church*), Historical and Descriptive Particulars of, 97 to 111—viz. Its supposed Age and Style of Architecture, 97 to 101—Porch, &c. 98—Belfry, 98 to 100—Nave, Pulpit, &c. 100—Chancel, Altar-piece, &c. 101—Font, 102—Mr. Parker's and other Charities, 102 to 105—Monuments and Gravestones in the Church, 106 to 108—List of Rectors, 108—Dimensions of Church, *ib.*—Inscriptions (funeral) in Church-yard 109 to 111

——— (*Parish*), Rental of Premises belonging to, in 1755 104, 105

——— (*Street*), Situation of, old Houses in, &c. 124 — Sir Cloudesley Shovel's House in, 149—Memoir of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, 149 to 153—Account of Capel's House in, with Biographical Notices of him - - - 153 to 155

Anderida, the Roman name of Hastings - - - 4

Armada, (the Spanish), Account of Ships furnished against, by the Cinque Ports, 13—Further Particulars as to - - 38

Ashburnham, Sir John, his patriotic Conduct at the Battle of Hastings, with some Notices relative to, 59—Loyalty of Mr., (one of his Descendants) to Charles I. 74—Ashburnham, Lord, his Gift of the two Corporation Maces - - - 133

Assembly-room, Account of the, in High-street . - - 143

Athelstan, (King), his Establishment of a Mint at Hastings, &c. - 5

A mospherical Refraction, singular Instance of, at Hastings - 176

B.

PAGE

Baker, Sir John, Grantee, reg. H. VIII., of Hasting's Priory - 85
Barracks, Account of, their Sale, &c - - - 171
Battle, the, of Hastings, 39 to 60, and *Appendix* - - 186
Battles, Account of different, at Hastings, and in its Vicinity, 68 to 73
Battel (Abbey) one of the first suppressed at Dissolution, 79—Courageous Conduct of its Abbot, temp. Richard II. - - 70
Baths, (Warm), Bathing-machines, &c. - - - 167
Bayeux, (Tapestry), particular Description of the, 51 to 58—and *Appendix* - - - - - 185
Bells, Historical Particulars of, *(Note)* - - 98, 99
Belfry, Account of the, at All Saint's Church, Hastings; curious Lines written in, painted Figures on its Roof, &c. - 98 to 100
Bexlie, (Hundred), Mention of, with Hastings, in Doomsday-book 4
Boats, (Fishing) Particulars of the, of Hastings, 160—List of their Tonnage, Masters, &c. - - - 164 to 166
Boat-building, one of the Trades carried on at Hastings - - 144
Boundaries, particular Description of the, of Hastings, in 1746 - 175
Bourne-stream, Account of - - - - 124
Britannia Prima, Sussex included in, in the Roman Times - 4
——— John de, one of the Governors of Hastings - - 7

C.

Cæsar, Julius, his first landing in Kent, 4—Praise of the Inhabitants of, in his Commentaries - - - - 2
Cade, Jack, his Rebellion admirably described by Shakspeare - 64
Canopies, (the royal) various Particulars as to, 10, 34, 35, 36, 100, 120
Capel, Edward, (Commentator on Shakspeare), Account of, and of the House built by him at Hastings - 153 to 155
Castle, (Hastings) Account of,—see *Hastings*
——— -street, and Hotel - - - - 147
Chapel, (the Free) or College, in Hastings-Castle - 86 to 95
Chapels, Account of, belonging to different Religious Sects, at Hastings - - - - - 178
Charities, Account of various, at Hastings, 103 to 105, 114, and 178 to 180
Chantries, Account of, at Hastings, temp. Henry VIII. - 95, 96
Charters, Account of different, granted to the Cinque Ports, Hastings, &c. 8, 14, 34—Form of Charter to a Freeman of Hastings, *(Appendix)* - - - - 191

PAGE

Chichester, Earls of - - - - - - 65
Church, the first Christian one, supposed to have been built in England - - - - - - - 76
Churches, Account of the, now and formerly, in Hastings, viz. All Saint's, 97—St. Clement's, 111—St. George's and St. Michael's - - - - - - 122
———, Value of the different, in reg. Henry VIII., *(Appendix)* 195
CINQUE PORTS, their Rise, Decline, &c. 2 and 3—Historical Notices of - - - - - 6 to 38
———— (Barons) Account of, and of their Rights, Privileges, &c. viz. at Coronations, to bear the Royal Canopies, and have the Silver Staffs for their Fees, 34-5—To sit next the King's Table, 35—Their Costume in different Reigns, 35, 36, 140—Other Privileges, 34—Bound to furnish the King's Ships, 8—Summons of Edward I. to, 8 to 12—Gifts of the Barons of Hastings, to Corporation, 140—To All Saint's Church, 100—St. Clement's ditto, 120—Names of, who attended Coronation of George II. 140—Ditto at Coronation of George III. - 141
———— (Lord Warden of the) Origin and Antiquity of, 32—His Office and Power 17, 32, 33—Rights and Privileges, 15, 16, and 33—His Jurisdiction, 31—Residence, &c. - - 33
Clement's, St., Church, Situation, Architecture, &c. 111 to 113—Belfry, Bells, &c. 113—Chancel, *ib.*—Painted Altar-piece and Ceiling, 113, 114—Monuments, &c. 115 to 120—Dimensions, 121—List of Rectors - - - 122
Coaches, List of Cattle, and various Vehicles, &c. for Domestic Use, allowed to ply in Hastings - - - 170
———, Account of the London, as also of Waggons and other Conveyances from Hastings to different Places - - *ib.*
Coals, Quantity imported into Hastings, in different Years - 144
Coins, Account of some found in Ruins of Hasting-castle, 61—No Discovery of any minted at Hastings - - - 5
Conqueror, William the, various Notices as to, 7, 39, *et seq.* 62
Coronations, Rights and Services of the Barons of the Cinque Ports at, see *Cinque Ports* (Barons)
Court-house-street, Goal, &c. - - - - 156
Crown-Inn - - - - - - - 147
Croft, Description of the Buildings called the, 156—Explanation of the Term, *(Note)* - - - - *ib.*
Curfew-bell, Custom still retained of tolling the, at Hastings—President Henault's Account of - - - - 157
Custom-house, Account of the, at Hastings, &c. - - 142

D.

PAGE

Doomsday-book, Description of, p. 5, *(Note)*—Mention of Hastings, &c., in - - - - - - 6
Ducarel, Dr. his Account of the Bayeux Tapestry, 51 to 58—see *Bayeux Tapestry*

E.

Eastbourne-street, Account of, and *View* - - - 155
Elizabeth, Queen, her masculine Temper - - - 38
Eu, the Earls of, 3, 4, 86—*Plate*, Seal of - - - 95

F.

Fairs, Account of different, formerly held at Hastings, the present Rock Fair, &c. - - - - - 169
Feudal System, Hardships and Cruelties of the, as first established by William the Conqueror - - - - 66
Fish, Account of the various Sorts caught at Hastings, 160, *et seq.*
—— *(Ponds)*, Description of the, at Hastings - - 181
Fishing *(Seasons)*, Particulars as to the Trauling, Herring, Mackerel, &c. - - - - - 160 to 163
—— *(Boats)*, usual Number and Burthen of, employed at Hastings, 161—List of, with their Tonnage, Owners, &c. for 1803 and 1823 - - - - 164 to 166
—— *(Nets)*, various Particulars relative to - 161, 162
Fishery, Account of the, at Hastings - - - 160
Fish-market, (the Retail) - - - - 149
Fouts, Historical Account of - - - 120
Fort, Description of the, at Hastings, 128—Cannon formerly at 127
French, their Depredations, at various Times, on the Hastings Coast - - - - - 68 to 73

G.

Gaol, Description of Hastings - - - - 156
Geological Position of Hastings - - - 175
George's Church, St. - - - 122
Girth and Leofwin, Brothers of King Harold, their Death, &c. - 48
Godwin, Earl, Attachment of the Sussex Men to - - 67
Growing Improvements of Hastings, Account of the - - 173

PAGE

Guestling, Court or Brotherhood of, its Nature and History, 17 to 30—Form of Commission from, &c. - - 23

H.

HARBOUR, Account of the, or Pier, at Hastings—see *Pier*

Harold, King, his Battle with William I. and unfortunate Death, 48—Notice of his Father and Sister, 67—Other Particulars of him - - - - 40, 41, 47, and 50

HASTINGS, *(The Town)*, its Claims to Notice, Arrangement and Division of present History of, its Situation, Distance from London, &c. - - - - 1 to 3

——— Importance in the Reign of Offa, 4—A Mint established there by Athelstan, 5—Notices of this first, or Saxon Town, 7, 8, —Made premier Cinque Port by William I., and given, with its Barony, to John de Britannia, 7—Humphry de Tillieul made Governor, 3—Originally governed by Bailiffs, but subsequently erected into a Corporation, under a Mayor, Jurats, &c. 130—their Number, Nature, and Privileges described, *ib.*—Ceremony of electing the Mayor, 131 to 133—List of Mayors and Bailiffs, 134—Names of present Mayor and Corporation, 142—Empowered to hold Courts, *ib.*—To chuse Members of Parliament, 138, *(Note)*—Military Transactions, &c. connected with, 68 to 73

——— Description of the present Town, 123, viz. favourable Situation, Picturesque Entrance to, fine Views from, &c. 123, 124—Streets, antient Style of its Houses, how originally defended, &c. 124 to 126—*Churches*, their Number, originally and now, 96, 97—All Saint's Church described, 97 to 111—St. Clement's ditto, 111 to 122—Other Buildings and Places, viz. Fort or Pier, 127—High-street, 129—Town-hall, or Court-house, *ib.*—Post-office, Assembly-room, Custom-house, &c. 143—Workhouse, 145—Pelham-place, 145, 146—Castle-street and Hotel, the Swan, Crown, &c. 147—Wellington-place, 147, 148—Marine-parade, Stade, &c. 148, 149—All Saint's-street, and remarkable Houses in, 149 to 155—Eastbourne-street, 155—Goal, 156.—Theatre, &c. *ib.*—Croft, *ib.*—Fishery, 160—Lodging-houses, 168—Baths, &c. 167—Markets, 169—Fairs, *ib.*—&c. 170—Barracks, &c. 171, 172—Population, Boundaries, Coaches, &c. - - - - 173 to 176

——— (*Rape* of), Descriptive and Historical Particulars of the, 3 and 4—Mention of in Doomsday-book, in conjunction with Rameslie - - - - 5 and 6

PAGE

HASTINGS (Barons of) Form of a royal Summons to, to attend a Court at Shepwray, 16—Privileges of, as recognized in different Charters (*Appendix*) 191—Names of, chosen to attend the Coronations of George II. and George III. - - 140

——— (*Manor of*) - - - 3, and 65

——— (*Battle of*) Account of, from a curious Tract in the Harleian Miscellany, 39 to 51—Notices as to, from the Bayeux Tapestry, with a particular Account of that Relic of Antiquity, 51 to 58—Further as to, 185 to 189, (*Appendix*)—Consequences of, 59 and (*Appendix*) - - - 190

HASTINGS, (*Castle,*) Conjectures as to first Foundation of, by William the Conqueror, from the Representations in the Bayeux Tapestry, 56—A higher Antiquity assigned it by Leland, Lyttleton, &c. 61—Description of its Remains, as standing in 1760, 62, 3—Present State of the Ruins, and royal Anecdote relative to, 60—Coins found in digging on its Site, 61—Historical Particulars of - - - 63 and 64

——— College, or Free Chapel of St. Mary, in, its Foundation, Dedication, Government, Order of Religion, &c. 86—Charter of Edward I. to, 86, 7—Historical Notices concerning, 87 to 90—Pat. Roll, temp. Henry IV. as to, 90 to 94—Extract Grant of, by Henry VIII. 92 to 94—List of Deans or Masters, *Plate* of Founder's Seal, &c. - - - - 95

——— (*Priory*) Foundation, Dedication, Order of Religion, Etymology of its Name, &c. 79—Account of its Re-foundation, Letters-Patent as to, &c. 79 and 80—Gift of Lands at Warbilton to, Dissolution and Annual Revenues, 81—Survey of, from First-Fruits Office, temp. Henry VIII. 81 to 84—Further Survey of, from Augmentation Office, 84, 5—Grant of by Henry VIII. present Possessors, &c. 85, 6—Present Remains - - 79

Hasting, de, Account of the ancient Family of - - 65

Hastings, Notices of the Danish Pirate so named - - 4

Herring (*Season*) Particulars of the Management, &c. of - 161

——(*Fair*) Account of the, anciently held at Yarmouth - - 19

High-street, 124 and 129—Assembly-Room in - - 143

Hock Tuesday, Origin of, and why so called - - - 131

Hop-Grounds, Mention of the, &c. - - - - 176

Houses, Account of several curious old ones at Hastings 124, 125

Hundreds, Names of the various, in the Rape of Hastings - 3

Hutcheson, Hon. Archibald, his Benefactions to St. Clements, &c. - - - - - 114

J.

PAGE
Inns, Account of the different, at Hastings - - - 147
Jubilee, joyous Celebration of the, at Hastings, on the 49th Anniversary of the Reign of George III. Oct. 25, 1809 - - 158

K.

Kent, its Inhabitants favourably mentioned by Cæsar in his Commentaries, and highly panegyrized by Shakspeare - - 2

L.

Law Terms, Explanation of various ancient, used in a Charter to a Freeman of Hastings, temp. Oliver Cromwell, (*Appendix*) 193
Lime Company, Account of the, at Hastings, their Trade, Kilns, &c. 144
Lodging Houses, Particulars of the, at Hastings, their Accommodations, Terms, &c. - - - - 168

M.

Maces, Account of the, presented to Corporation of Hastings, by Lord Ashburnham - - - - 133
Mackerel *Season*, Particulars of the, at Hastings, 160—Method of Angling for, &c. - - - - 162
Markets, Account of the different, for Corn, Meat, Fish, &c. - 169
Marine Parade, Description of the - - - 148
Mayor, the, of Hastings, Ceremony of his Election, 131 to 133,
———s, Bailiffs, &c. List of, 134—Office-fee to - - (*Note*) 133
Michael, St. Church - - - - - 122
Minnis Rock, (*Plate*) View of Hastings from, Cavern, &c. in - 126
Mint, one of the first established in Hastings, by King Athelstan - 5
Military State of Hastings in 1803 - - - 171
——— Transactions at, and in Neighbourhood of, at different Periods - - - - - 68 to 73
Monasteries, Account of the First English one, 76—Destruction of their Libraries at the Dissolution, 78—The Depositories of Learning in the Dark Ages - - - 78 and 79
Mortimer, Roger, (*Artist*) Account of, and of his painted Altarpiece and Ceiling at St. Clement's Church - 113, 114

PAGE

Murray, General, Description of a Shield, presented by him to the Town-hall of Hastings - - - - 130

N

Novus Prioratus, or New Priory at Hastings, Possessions, &c. of - - - - - 81 to 85

O.

Oates, Titus, short Biographical Sketch of, 180-9 (*Notes*)—his House in All Saints street - - - 149

P.

Parker, Mr. William, Minister of All Saints, Account of his various Charities - - - - 102 to 105
Parliament, right of electing Members to serve in, vested in Corporation of Hastings, 138, (*Note*)—List of Representatives for, from 1547 to 1820, 138 to 140—Notice of, before the Restoration of Charles II. 139, (*Note*)—Present Members of, for Hastings - - - - 138
Phœnicians, early Commerce of, with the Britons - - 2
Pevensey, Landing of William the Conqueror at - - 39
Pelham, Sir John, Notices of, and of the Pelham Family, 64, 65, 66, 73, and 80
——— Place, Account of - - - - 145
Pier, first building of the, at Hastings, present Remains of, &c. - 127
Population, Account of the, of Hastings, at different Periods - 173
Porch (*Church*) Origin of, and Uses to which it was formerly applied, 98, (*Note*)—Description of the, at All Saints Church, Hastings - - - - - 98
Post Office - - - - - 143
Pox (the Small) Particulars respecting the, at Hastings, in the Year 1730-1, and 1784 - - - 174
Priory, Account of Hastings - - - 79 to 86
Public-houses, Decrease of the Number of, in Hastings, since the Year 1735, (*Note*) - - - - 147
Punch Bowl, Account of a Silver one, belonging to the Corporation of Hastings - - - - 140 and 141

R.

PAGE
Rape, Explanation of the Term, see Hastings, (Rape) - 3
Religious Establishments at Hastings, Account of - - 178
Rocelint, Robert de, Governor of Hastings - - - 4
Rock Fair - - - - - 169
Romans, Battles of the Belgic Britons with, (*Note*) - - 127
Roman Encampment, Vestiges of one on Castle-hill, and Conjectures as to - - - - 127
Rood, Meaning of the, supposed Situation of, in All Saints Church, &c. - - - - - 98
Rope-Walks, Account of the, &c. - - - 148

S.

San Josef, Account of Cannon taken from, in 1797 - - 127
Saxon Shore, Count of the - - - - 32
Seals, (*Plates of the*) of Earl of Eu, and Hastings College, 95—Ditto, Corporation of Hastings - - - 131
Sedelia, Account of the ancient Stone-seats near the Altar, so called 101
Sessions Court, Power and Jurisdiction of the, at Hastings - 142
Shakespeare, his Praise of the Men of Kent, 2—Account of Cade's Rebellion, 64—Notice as to his Mulberry-tree - - 155
Shells, curious Articles manufactured with, at Hastings - - 163
Ships, Number and Kinds of, antiently furnished to the King by the Cinque Ports, 8 to 12—Their important Services at different Times, 12—Historical Notices respecting, 12, 13, 14, 38—and curious way of getting up and down the Stade - - 128
Shovel, Sir Cloudesley, his House in All Saints-street, Memoir of, &c. - - - - 149 to 153
Shrimps, Method of catching at Hastings, called *Pandling* - 163
Silk-weaving, one of the Trades formerly carried on at Hastings 143
Soil and Climate, Nature of the, at Hastings - - 176
Stade, Account of, and curious Method of getting Vessels up and down the - - - - 128
Stothard, Charles A. Esq. his Drawings of the Bayeux Tapestry, 58—Unfortunate Death, (*Note*) - - - 58
Sussex, early Valour and Warlike Habits of Men of, &c. - 67, 68

T.

Theatre, Notices as to the, at Hastings - - - 156
Tide, Account of an extraordinary high one at Hastings, in 1792 128

PAGE

Tide-Table, the, for Hastings. (*See below*)
Timber, Account of, and of Oak, Plank, &c. shipped at Hastings 145
Tin, Traffic of the Phœnicians to Britain for, supposed to give name to the Island - - - - 12
Town-hall, or Court-house, architectural Account of, Inscription in Front of, ancient Stone on Parapet of, &c. 129-130—Decorations of the Interior—Shield preserved there, &c. - - 130
Trade, Notices as to the Kinds of, now and formerly carried on at Hastings; present State of Imports and Exports, &c. 143 to 145

V.

Valery's, St., Duke of Normandy, sets sail from, to conquer England, in 1066 - - - - 39

W.

Wace, Robert (Anglo-Norman Poet) Extracts from his Works, as to Battle of Hastings (*Appendix*) - - - 186
Wellington-place, Description of - - - 147
White Rock - - - - 169
Workhouse, Description of, 145—Historical Particulars respecting its first Establishment, Regulations as to, &c. (*Note*) - 145

TIDE-TABLE.

Moon's Age.		*High Water.*		*Low Water.*	
New	Full	Hours	Min.	Hours	Min.
		10	48	5	0
Day 1	16	11	36	5	48
2	17	12	24	6	36
3	18	1	12	7	24
4	19	2	0	8	12
5	20	2	48	9	0
6	21	3	36	9	48
7	22	4	24	10	36
8	23	5	12	11	24
9	24	6	0	12	12
10	25	6	48	1	0
11	26	7	36	1	48
12	27	8	24	2	36
13	28	9	12	3	24
14	29	10	0	4	12

N. B. If a strong wind, the tide will hold up half-an-hour longer.

List of Plates.

		PAGE
1	N. W. View of the Castle	56
2	View from the Minnis-Rock.	(*Frontispiece.*)
3	The Entrance from the London Road	123
4	View from the Pier Rocks	127
5	Saint Clement's Church	112
6	Town-Hall	129
7	View of East-Bourne-Street	155
8	View of Pelham-Place and Crescent	146
9	All Saint's Church	98
10	Remains of the Town Wall	125
11	Pelham-Place	145
12	Marine-Parade	148
13	View from the East Wall	170
14	View from the White Rocks	169
15	The Seals of the Corporation	131
16	The Seat of the Earl of Eu, and the Common Seal of the Free Chapel	95
17, 18	Figures in Brass	116
19	Ground Plan	1
20	Fac-Simile of Doomsday-Book	5

THE END.